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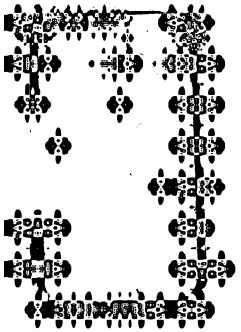

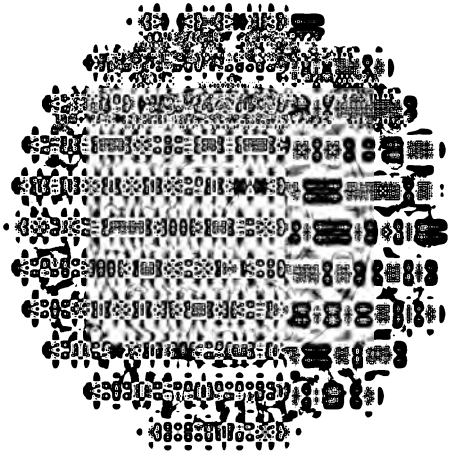

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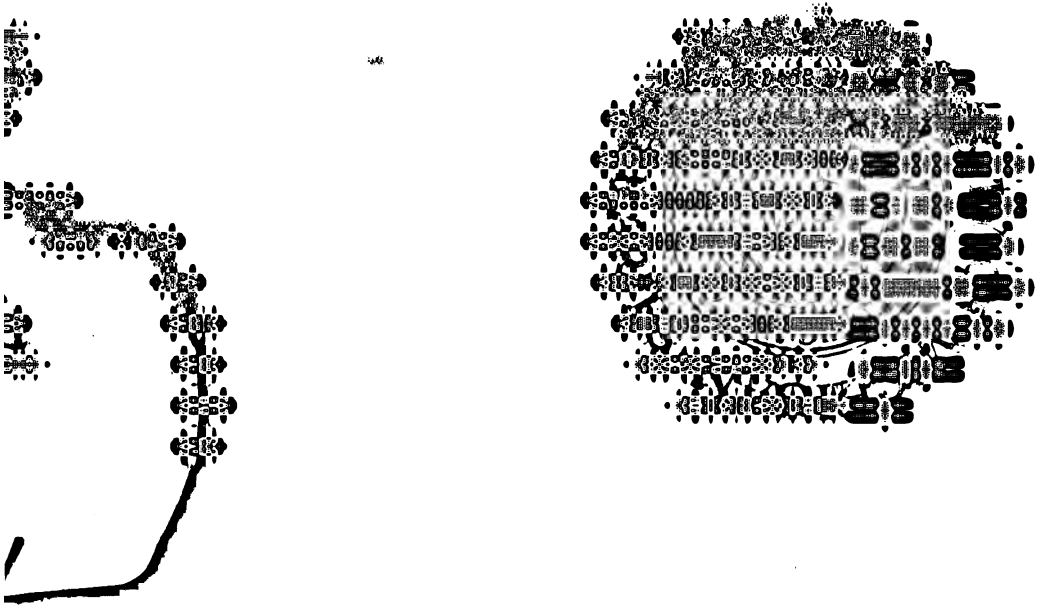

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A

TREATISE

UPON

MONEY, COINS,

AND

EXCHANGE,

In Regard both to

THEORY and PRACTICE:

GIVING

A Full and Particular Account of the Nature and Origin of that moſt Uſeful and Intricate Part of COMMERCE.

WITH

Forms of Bills moſtly in Uſe; and the Cuſtom of Merchants relating thereto, in an Eaſy and Familiar Method.

AS ALSO

TABLES relating to the Conformity of different WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

By Mr. JOHN HEWITT,

ACCOUNTANT.

LONDON:

Printed for GEORGE KEITH, at the *Bible* and *Crown*, *Gracechurch-Street.* 1755.

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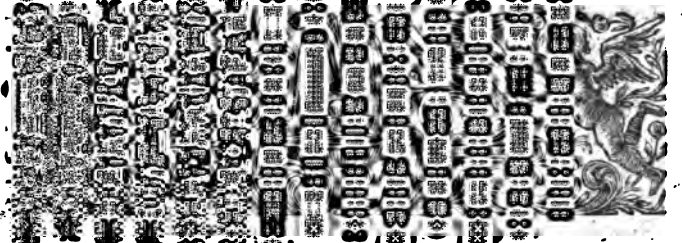

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admitted to be the Standard of all other Commodities, and continued for a long time to pass in Commerce by Weight, 'till at last the Custom of Coining, or Stamping those *Metals* was introduced, and that call'd, MONEY.

Definition of Money.

Two sorts of Money.

There are two sorts of Money, *Real*, and *Imaginary*. *Real Money* is a Piece of Metal coin'd by the Authority of the State, and is therefore a real Species, current at a certain Price, by vertue of the said Authority, and of its own intrinsick Value; such as a *Guinea*, a *Crown*, a *Shilling*, a *Farthing*, &c.

What is call'd Real Money.

Imaginary Money, is a Denomination used to express a Sum of Money, of which there is no real Species: As a *Pound* in *England*, and a *Livre* in *France*, because there is no Species current, in this, or that Kingdom, precisely of the Value of either of those Sums.

And what Imaginary.

These short Definitions I thought were necessary to introduce the Reader to the Knowledge of EXCHANGE, which may properly be said to be, *a Commerce of Money*; and is generally allow'd to be the most useful, intricate, and mysterious Part in the Art of Traffick.

Some Authors would have the World oblig'd to the *Jews* for the happy Invention of *Exchange*, who being banish'd out of *France*, under the Reign of *Dagobert*, in the Year 640, (and by several other Princes since that Time) escaping into *Italy*, fell upon that Method of withdrawing the Effects they had left behind them; so that *Exchange* beginning to flourish in *Florence*, *Venice*, and *Genoa*, was thence transmitted to *Amsterdam*; from whence, by means of the extensive Correspondence of that City, it was immediately spread all over *Europe*; and being found very convenient and advantageous to Commerce, was very much favour'd and encourag'd by all *Potentates* and *Sovereigns*; who, amongst

mongſt the other Benefits they expected to reap by it, look'd upon it as the moſt infallible way to prevent the Exportation of Gold, Silver, and Jewels out of their Dominions, which the Want of Bills of Exchange then render'd on ſome Occaſions unavoidable.

The Uſe of Exchange is now become ſo beneficial and univerſal, and the Advantages, which thereby redound to Trade, are in themſelves ſo apparent, that I will not trouble the Reader with many Proofs of this neceſſary, delicate, and moſt excellent Point of Commerce, ſince it is evident, beyond all Contradiction, that a Remittance of Money may be more ſpeedily, more conveniently, and more ſafely made in Bills of Exchange, than in Specie.

I ſhall firſt proceed to give an Account of the Exchange of the City of *London*, and then treat ſeparately of the Exchange of the reſpective Countries, as they come to be conſider'd in Order.

Some Authors, in treating of Exchange, have taken up a great deal of Time, in telling us very confuſedly what it is not: But as I don't ſo well comprehend the Neceſſity of Negatives, in Diſcourſes of this Nature, I ſhall only ſay (notwithſtanding the different Acceptations, in which this Term of *Exchange*, in a larger Senſe, may be imply'd) that it here means, (what I have already ſaid) A COMMERCE OF MONEY, *or bartering or exchanging the Money of one City or Country, for that of another*; perform'd by means of an Inſtrument in Writing, call'd, A BILL OF EXCHANGE. *Definition of Exchange.*

Re-Exchange, is the ſame Sum of Money, payable by the Drawer of a Bill, which is returned proteſted; for the Exchange of the Sum, contain'd in the Bill, back again to the Place from whence it was drawn. This is frequently practiſed by Merchants and Dealers, as Occaſion offers; but more parti- *Definition of Re-exchange.*

cularly by Bankers, who make Exchange their principal Buſineſs.

The better to bring the Reader to a true and perfect Knowledge of the preſent Subject, it will be neceſſary to acquaint him, that as the Money and Species of all Nations differ very much from each other, not only in their current Prices, but in their intrinſick Value, there is a certain PAR eſtabliſh'd between 'em, according to the real and effective Value of each Species, without any regard to the Prices at which they are current in the Countries in which they are coin'd.

Of the Par of Money and Exchange.

I take the *Par* to be of two kinds, *viz.* that of real Money, and that of Exchange, or imaginary Money; and both theſe terminate in the ſame thing, becauſe the one has a neceſſary Dependance upon the other.

By the Par of real Money, is meant, *the Equality of the intrinſick Value of the real Species of any one Country, with thoſe of another*: and ſo a *French* Crown in Specie, is equal to Four Shillings and Six-pence *Engliſh*.

By the Par of Exchange, is underſtood, *the Proportion that the imaginary Money of any one Country, bears to that of another*: and ſo ſuppoſing the *French* Crown in Specie, to be current in *France*, (as it has been) at 72 Solzs *Tournois*, their Crown conſiſting of three Livres, or 60 Solzs *Tournois*, was only Three Shillings and Nine-pence, or 45 *Engliſh* Pence. For the Par of Money, between *England* and *France*, according to its intrinſick Value, being 60 *French* Solz, for 54 *Engliſh* Pence; that of the Exchange being only a Conſequence of it, muſt needs bear a juſt and exact Proportion to it.

The Riſing and Falling of Exchange.

The Riſing and Falling of the Exchange, muſt neceſſarily be attributed to one of theſe two Incidents,

dents, or to both, according to the different Occurrences that may happen.

The first is, the Variation of the current Prices of the Coins of any Country; the second, the Demand that happens to be in one Country, for Money in another. *Two Reasons for it.*

In order to prove the Rise and Fall of Exchange, agreeable to the Reasons before given, let us consider, in the first Place, the very Definition of Exchange, it will from thence appear, that the Variation of the current Prices of the Coins, or Money of any Country, must necessarily have a very great Influence upon the Exchange; which, according to the aforesaid Definition, is only the bartering or exchanging the Money of one Place, for that of another. And it not being in Effect the imaginary, but the real Money that is so exchang'd, the Price of the Exchange must necessarily rise and fall with that of the Money.

Secondly, the Demand there is in one Country, for Money in another, has likewise a very powerful Influence upon the Course of Exchange; this will easily appear to any thinking Man, that will give himself but the trouble to make this one Reflection; that if, for Example, *England* lays out in buying of Goods, or otherways expends in *Holland*, Two Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling *per Annum*, and *Holland* lays out in *England* one half of that Sum, the *English* not knowing any other way to have the remaining One Hundred Thousand Pounds return'd, must consent to be at some Loss, to remit it by Bills of Exchange.

So that it plainly appears, that the Occasion of a great Demand for Money in any Country, can only proceed from the Demand that there is for the *Goods* of that Country, or the Necessity of remitting Money thither, to be employ'd any other Way:

Way: For Example, the great Remittances that were made for the Subſiſtance of the *Engliſh* Forces in *Holland*, muſt infallibly have contributed very much to make Bills upon that Country dearer, than they otherwiſe would have been.

But becauſe poſitive Examples have always more force than the moſt weighty Arguments that can be us'd, I ſhall here give two Inſtances, which, I hope, will prove the Truth of what is here aſſerted.

Two Examples to prove the Riſe and Fall of Exchange; The FIRST.

About the Time that the clipp'd Money was call'd in, in *England*, in the Year 1691, and the Guineas roſe to 30 Shillings, the Exchange to *Edinburgh* was at 15 *per Cent.* that is to ſay, they gave at *London* 115 Pounds to receive 100 at *Edinburgh*; but as ſoon as (the bad Money being call'd in, and new coin'd) the current Coins of the Kingdom, both of Gold and Silver, fell to their former Prices, the Exchange of Courſe, return'd to it's former Rate of 10 or 12 *per Cent.* Loſs to *Scotland*; that is to ſay, for 100 Pounds receiv'd here, they paid 110, or 112 Pounds at *Edinburgh*.

The ſecond Example.

The other Example that remains to be given, is that of the Exchange between *England* and *France*, which, ſoon after the Peace concluded at *Ryſwick*, was at 40, 41 and 42 Pence for the *French* Crown of 60 Solzs *Tournois*, and thus continu'd for a conſiderable Time, becauſe there was then but little Demand in *England* for Money in *France*, and the *French* Crown in Specie paſs'd there at 72 Solzs: Beſides that, the *Engliſh* began to export Spiceries, Sugars, and ſeveral Sorts of Goods to *France*, which ſold very well at a time, when they had not ſeen an *Engliſh* Ship there, (but ſuch as had been taken as Prizes) for many Years together. But the worſt was, that it was hard to find a way to remit the Money to *England*; becauſe, moſt of all the *French* Commodities were (by the exceſſive Duty laid on them) as good as prohibited here, and beſides, the

greateſt

greateſt Part of the Product of the Goods ſent from *Scotland* and *Ireland*, (which was very conſiderable) was to be remitted by way of *London*, which ſtill kept the Exchange very low; 'till at laſt, to evade the Act of Parliament impoſing a Duty of 50 l. per Ton upon all *French* Wines to be imported into *England*, the Merchants agreed upon a Scheme to export Wines from *Bourdeaux* to *St. Sebaſtian's*, where removing them into *Spaniſh* Buts, *&c.* they imported them into *England*, under the Notion of *Spaniſh* Wines: which Commerce having laſted a conſiderable time, and great Quantities of *French* Wines and Brandy having been by that means imported into *England*, that (with the conſiderable Remittances made for the Uſe of the *Britiſh* Noblemen and Gentlemen then travelling in *France*) did not a little contribute to make an Alteration in the Courſe of Exchange; and the *French* King, having about that time, by ſeveral Edicts, brought down the current Price of the Species of his Kingdom about 10 *per Cent.* the Exchange of a ſudden came to 48 *d. Engliſh* for the *French* Crown of 60 Solz *Tournois*; at which Rate it continued a pretty while, 'till upon the Appearance of a ſudden War, our Noblemen and Gentlemen being come home, and the Parliament likewiſe having fallen upon a Method to prevent the Importation of *French* Wines from *Spain*, or any other Place, the Demand for Money in *France* began to ceaſe here; and on the contrary, vaſt Sums of Money being remitted hither to the *French* Ambaſſador, and probably to other Emiſſaries of that Kingdom, for carrying on that Monarch's ambitious Deſigns againſt *Europe*, there was a great Demand in *France*, for Money in *England*, which was not a little augmented by the great Exportation of old *Louis-d'Ors*, and *Spaniſh* Piſtoles, out of *France* into *England*, where ſome Profit was to be made upon them at that time; ſo

that

that the Course of Exchange fell once more to 40, or 41 *d.* per Crown; and I believe it remain'd thereabouts 'till the Declaration of the late War, at which time it ceas'd altogether; so that from what has been said, it very plainly appears, that the rising and falling of Exchange must necessarily derive its Origin, either from the Variation of the Price of the Money to be exchang'd, or from the Demand that there happens to be in one Country or Place, for Money in another, or from both these Causes together.

After this short Account of the *Par* of Money and Exchange, and the rising and falling thereof, I shall now proceed to say something of the Method of putting this advantageous Commerce into Practice, which I have already said to be perform'd by means of an Instrument in Writing, call'd, *A Bill of Exchange*; for the drawing, negotiating, presenting, accepting, and protesting of which, I shall now give some short Directions.

In drawing Bills of Exchange, I advise every one to take Notice of the twelve following Parts, which I shall here set down; of which, if due Notice is taken, tho' some Circumstances may render Bills of Exchange different in form, you may by the Help of the Models hereafter set down, draw all Sorts of Bills in any Circumstances whatsoever.

In drawing a Foreign Bill it is necessary to observe:

Twelve Parts to be observ'd in drawing Foreign Bills of Exchange.

1*st*, To set down at the Top of the Bill, the Place where, and the Time when the Bill is drawn; where the Difference between Old and New Stile must not be forgotten.

2*dly*, In the same Line at top, set down in Figures, the Sum for which the Bill is drawn, and the Exchange agreed on.

3*dly*, The Time of Payment.

4*thly*, The Quality of the Bill.

5*thly*,

5thly, The Name of the Perſon, to whom the Bill is payable.

6thly, The Sum of Money to be paid, in Words at length.

7thly, The Quality of the Money.

8thly, The Price of the Exchange in Words at length.

9thly, Of whom, and how, the Value is received.

10thly, To whoſe Accompt it is to be plac'd.

11thly, The Drawer's Name ſubſcrib'd.

12thly, An Addreſs, or Direction thereof to the Perſon, on whom the Bill is drawn.

The two firſt of theſe Articles need no Explanation. The third regards the Time of Payment of Bills of Exchange, which muſt neceſſarily agree with one of the five following Diſtinctions; that is to ſay, either *1ſt*, at Sight; *2dly*, at ſo many Days, Weeks, or Months Sight; *3dly*, at one, two, or more Uſances; *4thly*, at a Day ſpecified in the Bill; *5thly*, and laſtly, at a certain Fair, either *Lyons*, *Frankfort*, *Leipſick*, *Naumburgh*, &c. *Time of Payment.*

As to Bills of Exchange drawn at Sight; in Default of Payment at Preſentation, the Bearer of any ſuch Bill is immediately to cauſe it to be proteſted for *Non-payment*. But note, that People ought to go at convenient and ſeaſonable Hours to *Bankers*, and Merchant's Houſes, to demand Payment of their Bills; and if the Perſon to whom the Bill is preſented, (be he Clerk, Servant, or any other belonging to him) ſays it is good, and deſires the Bearer to return for the Money at any reaſonable Hour that Day; ſo that in Caſe of Non-payment, there may ſtill remain Time enough to take proper Methods with the Bill, ſuch a Favour is not generally refus'd, tho' indeed it depends on the Bearer of any ſuch Bill, to grant, or deny it; But *Bills at Sight; how to proceed in Caſe of Non-payment.*

tho' this may ſometimes fall out, it happens but ſeldom among Perſons of great Buſineſs.

Such a Bill being once proteſted for Non-payment, is to be with all convenient ſpeed return'd, with the Proteſt, to the laſt Indorſer, (if any be, if not, to the Drawer) who muſt immediately make good the Value, with the Exchange, Re-exchange, Charges of Proteſt, and Poſtage of Letters, &c. and the Drawer muſt decide the Matter himſelf with the Perſon upon whom the Bill was drawn; which latter, if he had Proviſion in his Hands at the Time the Bill ſhould have been paid, is liable to all the Damage and Charges occaſion'd to all the Parties concern'd, by proteſting of the Bill. And here it will be of Importance to take Notice, that if the Bearer of any ſuch Bill neglects to cauſe it to be proteſted, with the Formalities preſcrib'd by the Laws of the Country, in which he reſides, then he himſelf is anſwerable to the Drawer, or Indorſer, for the Value of the Bill, (if he has not already paid it) without having any other Recourſe, but ſuch as the Law allows him, againſt the Perſon upon whom it was drawn; who becoming a Bankrupt, the Loſs is for the Bearer of the Bill's Accompt.

The ſecond Term for Payment of Bills of Exchange is, that of 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, or more Days, Weeks, or Months Sight.

Bills at ſome Days Sight, how to proceed, in Caſe of Non-payment.

The Bearer of any Bill of Exchange, payable at a certain Number of Days, Weeks, or Months Sight, is immediately, after he has receiv'd it, to preſent, or cauſe it to be preſented, to the Perſon upon whom it is drawn; where note, that it is cuſtomary, amongſt good Merchants, and Dealers in Exchange, to leave a Bill preſented for Acceptance in the Hands of the Accepter, a convenient Time, (which does not exceed the time of 24 Hours) not only to give him time to enter it in a proper

proper Book at his own leiſure, but likewiſe to conſult the Advices he receives from the Drawer; however, when ſuch a Bill is to be return'd to the Drawer, or Indorſer, or ſent to any other Place (by their Order) by the ſame Day's Poſt, in that caſe, the Preſenter muſt neceſſarily demand an Anſwer; ſo that if the Bill ſhould not be accepted, he may have time to cauſe it to be proteſted, and return Bill and Proteſt by the Poſt: In all which he is oblig'd exactly to obſerve the Orders of his Correſpondent, or any other Perſon that remits him the Bill; which if he neglects, in any one Point, he muſt run all the Riſques himſelf.

Tho' the Bearers of Bills, payable at 1, 2, or 3 Day's Sight, cannot oblige the Accepters to pay them before the Expiration, not only of the 1, 2, or 3 Days, but likewiſe of the Days of Grace, (of which I ſhall take Notice hereafter) it is notwithſtanding cuſtomary amongſt ſubſtantial Dealers in moſt Countries, to pay ſuch Bills at Preſentation, or at leaſt within 24 Hours after, to which, however, they cannot be by Law compell'd.

Bills at one, or more Uſances, how to proceed.

The third Term for the Payment of Bills of Exchange, is, that of one, two, three, or more Uſances, which *Uſance* being different in ſeveral Countries, to avoid all unneceſſary Repetitions, I ſhall refer the Reader to the particular Account which ſhall be given of it hereafter, and in the mean time ſhall only tell him, that the *Uſance* (which in *England*, *France*, and ſeveral other Places, is thirty Days) commences from the Date, and not from the Acceptance of the Bill; ſo that a Bill drawn at *Edinburgh* (where the Uſance is likewiſe thirty Days) upon *London*, dated the 15th of *July*, falls due the 14th of *Auguſt*, without including the Days of Grace; but if it is at two *Uſances*, it falls due the 13th of *September*, becauſe *July* and *Auguſt* having 31 Days each, and the *Uſance* being but

thirty in both thoſe Places, the odd Days of the Months of *July* and *Auguſt* are to be deducted out of the Month of *September*.

The Bearers of Bills of Exchange drawn at one, or more *Uſances*, are to preſent them for Acceptance immediately after they receive them; and in Caſe of Refuſal, are to cauſe them to be proteſted, and return'd, as other Bills, to the Drawers or Indorſers.

Bills payable at a certain Day ſpecified, and by Miſcarriage of the Poſt, or any other Accident, they come to hand when the Day is paſt, and preſent Payment refus'd, they muſt forthwith be proteſted, and return'd back.

The fourth Term for the Payment of Bills of Exchange, is, that of a certain Day ſpecified in the Bill, without any Relation, either to the Date of the Bill, or to the Time of the Acceptance; and if at any Time it happens, that by any Miſcarriage of the Poſt, or other Accident, the Day of Payment ſhould be paſt before it comes to hand (if the Days of Grace be likewiſe expired) the Bill muſt be immediately preſented, and (in Caſe of Refuſal, or Neglect of preſent Payment) forthwith proteſted, and return'd to the laſt Indorſer, or, if none be, to the Drawer, who is thereupon to take his Recourſe againſt the Party concern'd as he thinks fit: As for Example, ſuppoſe a Bill drawn at any Foreign Place upon *London*, payable the 23d of *May*, Old Stile, comes not to hand 'till the 24th of *May*, it muſt be immediately preſented for Acceptance; but the Bearer cannot exact the Payment 'till the 26th of *May*, which is the laſt of the three Days of Grace, which are allowed in *England*: But ſuppoſing the ſaid Bill did not arrive 'till the 29th, 30th, 31ſt, or later, then the Bearer, without talking of the Acceptance of the Bill, is only to demand immediate Payment; failing of which, he is forthwith to cauſe it to be proteſted, and returned, as above.

Bills payable at certain Fairs, how to proceed.

The fifth and laſt Term for Payment of Bills of Exchange, being only uſual at ſome particular Places, ſuch as *Lyons* in *France*, *Frankfort*, and *Leipſick*,

Leipſick, &c. in *Germany*, where Bills are drawn payable at ſuch and ſuch Fairs; but are not preſented for Acceptance 'till the Fairs begin, verbal Acceptances are not valu'd at *Frankfort*; the Fair laſts two Weeks, the firſt of which is the Acceptance Week, and the laſt, the Payment Week; and Bills not being accepted, or paid on the reſpective Saturdays of each Week, muſt be proteſted.

Quality of a Bill explain'd.

I come now to the fourth Point neceſſary to be obſerv'd, in drawing Bills of Exchange; that is, to ſpecify *the Quality of the Bill*, as, whether it be a *firſt*, *ſecond*, *third*, or *only Bill of Exchange*; the Prudence and Experience of Merchants have taught them to eſtabliſh that uſeful Cuſtom of taking two, or more Bills of Exchange for the ſame Sum of Money; that if in Caſe, the *firſt* ſhould by any Accident miſcarry, the *ſecond* might have the ſame Force and Effect, that the firſt ſhould have had.

And that Drawers of ſuch Bills may not ſuffer by giving *more* than *one*, each Bill is diſtinguiſh'd by the Quality, thus; *pay this my firſt* (SECOND NOT PAID) or, *pay this my ſecond* (FIRST NOT PAID) which is, when the firſt by ſome Accident has miſcarried; and either of theſe being paid, the other is void, and of no Effect.

It is ſometimes a Cuſtom with Merchants, or Dealers, to ſpecify the Quality of a Bill, thus; pay this (*my only Bill*, &c.) but this is made uſe of in Inland, and not Foreign Bills, to prevent the Trouble of drawing two, where there is no danger of loſing a Bill.

Name of a Perſon, to whom a Bill is payable.

The fifth Point to be obſerv'd, is, to ſet down the Name and Surname of the Perſon, to whom the Bill is payable, except in the Caſe of Partnerſhip, and then the Surname of every Partner is ſet down, with this Title, *Meſſieurs* A and B, or A, B and C, *&c.* expreſſing at the ſame time their Profeſſions,

Profeſſions, as, *Merchants*, *Drapers*, *Brewers*, &c. for the Reaſons I ſhall give, when I come to treat of Indorſements.

The Sum to be paid. The ſixth thing to be taken notice of, is, to expreſs diſtinctly in Words at length, the Sum for which the Bill is drawn, as the Number of *Pounds*, *Shillings*, and *Pence*, or *Gilders*, *Stivers*, and *Penningens*, &c.

Quality of the Money explain'd. In the ſeventh Place, Care muſt be taken to expreſs the Sort, or Quality of the Money, for tho' in *England* no ſuch Difference ariſes, yet in the Bank Money of *Holland* (in which generally all Bills are paid) the *Agio* riſes to 4, 5, 6 *per Cent.* and ſometimes more, which makes it by ſo much the better than current Money; and in ſeveral other Places the Difference is greater; tho' in buying and ſelling of Goods, the current Species is generally made uſe of.

Price of Exchange explain'd. The eighth Point, is to expreſs the Price of Exchange; for Example, if it is between *England* and *Holland*, how many Shillings and Groots, for One Pound *Engliſh*, &c. if between *England* and *France*, how many *Engliſh* Pence for one *French* Crown of 60 Solz *Tournois*.

An Obſervation on the Price of Exchange. The Price of Exchange ſome *Authors* have divided into two Parts, *viz.* the *certain*, and the *uncertain*; by which, they don't mean the riſing and falling of Exchange, (for that is always uncertain) but the Sorts, and Quantities of Money, made uſe of in negotiating Bills of Exchange, in ſeveral Countries: For Example, *England* gives the certain with regard to *Holland*, becauſe in *London*, they give a certain and poſitive Sum of Money, for an uncertain, and variable Sum in *Amſterdam*; the Way of Exchange between thoſe two Places, being to give One Pound *Sterl.* for an uncertain Number of Shillings and Groots, according to the Courſe of Exchange: But *England*, on the other hand,

hand, gives the uncertain, in regard to *France*; giving according to the Exchange at *London*, an uncertain Number of *Engliſh* Pence, for one Crown of Sixty Solz *Tournois*, at *Paris*.

The ninth thing to be obſerv'd, is, to inſert in all Bills of Exchange, the Name and Surname of the Perſon who pays the Value, and in what manner 'tis paid.

Of whom, and how the Value is receiv'd.

The Perſon who pays the Value, is generally the ſame in whoſe favour the Bill is drawn, tho' not always ſo: Becauſe, Merchants in buying Bills of Exchange, either to leave room for Indorſements, or for other Reaſons, deſire the Drawer to make them payable to their Correſpondents, or to their Order, for Value receiv'd of them, (naming the Buyers) who agree and pay for ſuch Bills to remit to their Friends.

Obſervation on the Value receiv'd in a Bill of Exchange.

To prevent Diſputes ariſing in ſome Circumſtances, concerning how the Value of a Bill of Exchange is receiv'd, there is a poſitive Ordinance in *France* to expreſs the Quality of the Value, that is, whether it be in *Caſh*, *Bills*, *Goods*, or *Accompts*; tho' People in general, only ſay, (*Value receiv'd*) or *Value receiv'd of* A. B. naming the Perſon, without expreſſing in what manner the Value is receiv'd.

To whoſe Accompt it is to be plac'd.

In the tenth Place, Bills of Exchange are generally ended with theſe, or the like Words, *place it to Accompt, as per Advice, from your humble Servant*, S. N. For, in order to prevent Forgeries and Impoſtors, it is not cuſtomary for Merchants to accept, or pay Bills of Exchange, without Letters of Advice from the Drawers, in which, they mention to have drawn for a certain Sum, expreſſing the Species, or Kind of Money, and every Circumſtance in an exact manner, to the Order of ſuch a Perſon, payable at ſuch a time, *&c.* and here take notice, that it is of ſuch Conſequence to be

Concerning Letters of Advice.

be punctual in giving proper Advices, that tho' the Perſon upon whom a Bill is drawn, has Security in his Hands for the Payment of it, he may ſuffer it to be proteſted for want of Advice from the Drawer; except it be thus ſpecified in the Bill, *without any other Advice*, in which Caſe the Bill muſt be accepted, and paid when due: But that is but ſeldom done, except in ſmall Sums, or when the Bearer of the Bill is known to the Drawer, or the Perſon upon whom it is drawn: But if a Merchant ſhould happen to accept and pay a Bill, in which other Advice is mention'd, without receiving the ſaid Advice, if the Bill was forg'd, the Loſs would be placed to the Accepter's Accompt.

In the next Place, I come to ſpeak of the Compliment made uſe of, before the Name is ſubcrib'd, as, *Your moſt Humble Servant*; but tho' 'tis cuſtomary to make uſe of *thoſe*, or *the like Words*, at the End of a Bill of Exchange, as well as at the End of a Letter; yet they being generally ſpoken or written, without any ſincere Meaning, and of no ſignificant Force to the Bill, that the Drawer may uſe his Diſcretion therein: But there is ſo great a Neceſſity for the Drawer to ſubſcribe his Name, that no Bill will be accepted, or paid without it.

The Drawer's Name to be ſubſcribed.

Note well; No Merchant, or Man of Buſineſs ſubſcribes his Name different ways in any Writing of Conſequence; becauſe it often determines a Lawſuit, by comparing the Writing in Queſtion, with other Deeds ſubſcrib'd by the ſame Perſon, when other Witneſſes are wanting.

The neceſſity of ſubſcribing a Name always one way.

In the laſt Place, it is common to ſet down the Name, Surname, Profeſſion, and Place of Reſidence, of the Perſon, upon whom the Bill is drawn, which is call'd an *Addreſs*; and is written on the left hand of the Bill, leaving room for the Accepter to ſet down his Name, Day of the Month,

Addreſs.

&c,

&c. Different Examples in drawing Bills of Exchange, you have in the following.

Exchange 325 *l. Sterling*, at 10 ½ *per Cent.*
London, 23 *December* 1736.

At Ten Day's Sight, pay this my only Bill of Exchange to Mr. Thomas Freeman, *or Order, Three Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds* Sterling, *at Ten and an Half* per Cent. *Value receiv'd of Mr.* Richard Jones; *as per Advice from*
Your Humble Servant,
To Mr. *William Hook*, ROB. SHORT.
Merchant, in *Dublin*

An only Bill of Exchange.

N.B. If a Bill of Exchange is drawn peremptorily, that is to say, if the Drawer intends to write no Letter of Advice to the Perſon upon whom the Bill is drawn; in ſuch a Caſe, inſtead of ſaying theſe Words (*as per Advice*) muſt be ſaid (*without any other Advice.*)—Theſe Words (*the Sum of*) I leave out, as they are entirely ſuperfluous.

Remarks.

Exchange 175 *l. Sterling*, at 36 *s.* per Pound *Sterl.*
London, 15 *July* 1734.

At Sight pay this my firſt of Exchange to Mr. Roger Copen, *or Order, one Hundred and Seventy-five Pounds* Sterling, *in Bank Money, at Thirty-ſix Shillings per Pound* Sterling, *Value receiv'd in Caſh of* William Long, *as per Advice, from*
Your Humble Servant,
To Mr. *Richard Vane*, JAMES SMITH.
Merchant, in *Amſterdam.*

Copy of a firſt Bill of Exchange.

Exchange 175 *l. Sterling*, at 36 *s.* per Pound *Sterl.*
London, 15 *July* 1734.

At Sight, pay this my ſecond of Exchange (my firſt not being paid) to Mr. Roger Copen, *or Order, one Hundred and Seventy-five Pounds* Sterling,

Copy of a ſecond Bill of Exchange.

in Bank Money, at Thirty-ſix Skillings per Pound Sterling, *Value received in Caſh of* William Long, *as per Advice from*

Your Humble Servant,

To Mr. *Richard Vane*, Merchant in *Amſterdam*. JAMES SMITH.

N.B. When three Bills are given, the third only differs from the other two in theſe Words *(Pay this my third of Exchange, my firſt and ſecond not being paid.)*

Exchange 1957 Crowns, at 36 ½ *d.* per Crown.

London, $\frac{8}{10}$ *September* 1736.

Bills at ſome days Sight. *At fifteen Days Sight, pay this our firſt of Exchange, to the Order of Meſſrs.* Gibſon *and* Clarke, *one Thouſand, nine Hundred, and Fifty-ſeven Crowns, at ſixty Solz* Tournois per Crown, *Value in one Bill of Exchange received of them, at Thirty-ſix and Half-pence per Crown, as per Advice from*

Your Humble Servants,

WAIT, SMALL and RAMSDEN.

To Meſſ. *Bencroft* and *Richardſon*, Merchants, in *Paris*.

Remarks upon Bills drawn in Partnerſhip. This Bill, you may obſerve, is ſuppoſed to be drawn by *Wait*, *Small*, and *Ramſden*, whom we imagine to be three Partners, Merchants in *London*, to the Order of *Gibſon* and *Clarke*, two other Partners, Merchants in *London*, upon *Bencroft* and *Richardſon*, ſuppoſed to be Merchants in *Paris*; in which caſe of Partnerſhip, it is cuſtomary to ſign only the Surnames; but if *one only* happens to be preſent, then he ſigns his Chriſtian and Surname for himſelf and Company, otherwiſe the Bill, Bond, or Obligation would not be binding to the other Partners, who did not ſign.

Exchange

Exchange 700 Crowns at 37 *d.* per Crown.

London, $\frac{26\ July}{6\ August}$ 1735.

A Bill at one or more Usances.

At Usance, pay this my first of Exchange to Mr. Thomas Lownds, *or Order, seven Hundred Crowns, at sixty Solz* Tournois *per Crown, Value receiv'd in Goods of* William Corf, *at Thirty-seven Pence* Sterling *per Crown, as per Advice from*

Your Humble Servant,

To Mr. *Joseph Long*, JOHN GAGE.
Banker in *Roan*.

Exchange 900 Crowns. London, $\frac{6}{17}$ *March* 1736.

A Bill made payable at a certain Day.

The Seventeenth of April *next, pay this my first of Exchange, to the Order of Mr.* Jacob Cole, *nine Hundred Crowns, at sixty Solz* Tournois *per Crown, Value in Accompt with Mr.* John Strosling, *as per Advice from*

Your Humble Servant,

To Mr. *Peter Bardin*, CHARLES LEE.
Merchant in *Bourdeaux*.

Exchange 400 Crowns. London, $\frac{2}{13}$ *Jan.* 1736.

A Bill payable at a certain Fair.

At the usual Fair of Easter, *pay this my first of Exchange to Mr.* Richard Harrington, *or Order, four Hundred Crowns, at sixty Solz* Tournois *per Crown, Value receiv'd of Mr.* Aaron Jones, *as per Advice from*

Your Humble Servant,

To Mr. *Samuel Forest*, JOSEPH BANKS.
Banker in *Lyons*.

After having given the precedent Models of Bills of Exchange of various Sorts, it will not be amiss to give some Account of the Difference be-

Old and New Stile. tween Old and New Stile, or the *Julian* and *Gregorian* Kalendar, which is now Eleven Days. The first Day of every Month in the Old Stile, being the twelfth in the New: So that when you see the Date expres's two Months at the top of a Bill of Exchange, thus $\frac{27\ April,}{8\ May,}$ the 27th of *April* Old Stile, is the 8th of *May* New, being 11 Days. Here are two Alphabetical Tables, shewing in what Countries each of these Stiles are observ'd.

The OLD STILE *is observ'd in*

The Countries where Old Stile is observ'd. *Alsatia, Brandenburgh, Denmark, Embden, England, Frankfort, East Friezland, St. Gal,* a little Sovereignty in Alliance with *Switzerland*; in the Dominions of all the Protestant Princes of *Germany*: In *Geneva, Guelderland, Hamburgh, Ireland, Leipsick, Livonia, Lubeck, Mecklenburgh, Muscovy, Naumburgh, Nuremburgh, Riga, Saxony, Scotland, Suabia, Sweden,* and in all the Protestant Cantons of *Switzerland.*

The NEW STILE *is observ'd in*

The Countries where New Stile is observ'd. *Austria, Bohemia, Brabant, Flanders, France,* in the Dominions of all the Popish Princes of *Germany*: In *Holland, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Silesia, Spain,* in all the Popish Cantons of *Switzerland, Tirol,* and *Zeland.*

N. B. That in all Writs in *England,* the Year commences from the 25th of *March* Old Stile, or the 5th of *April* New Stile.

Of different Usances. The next thing to be observ'd is, how the *Usance* differs; *Usance* is a Space of Time, at the Expiration of which, a Bill of Exchange is made payable, and this differs according to the Custom of each Country, an Account of which you have as follows.

Bills are drawn at BARCELONA,

Upon *Antwerp*, 30 Days after Sight.
Avignon, 18 ditto.
Florence, 2 Months after Date.
Genoa, 20 Days after Date.
Lyons, from Fair to Fair.
Placenza, ditto.
Venice, 2 Months after Date.

Between Barcelona *and other Places.*

Bills are drawn at FLORENCE,

Upon *Ancona*, 10 Days after Sight.
Antwerp, 2 Months after Date.
Aguila, 11 Days Sight.
Avignon, 30 Days after Date, and back again 45 Days after Date.
Barcelona, 2 Months after Date.
Bologn, 3 Days Sight.
Bruges, 2 Months after Date.
Comerino, 8 Days Sight.
Ferrara, 5 ditto.
Gaietta, 10 ditto.
Genoa, 8 ditto.
Lyons, from Fair to Fair.
London, 3 Months after Date.
Meſſina, 15 Days Sight.
Milan, 10 ditto.
Naples, ditto.
Padua, 5 ditto.
Palermo, 15 ditto.
Paris, 2 Months after Sight.
Perugia, 2 Days Sight.
Piſa, 3 ditto.
Rome, 10 ditto.
Sermona, 11 ditto.
Valentia, 40 ditto.
Venice, 5 ditto.

Between Florence *and other Places.*

Bills

Bills are drawn at GENOA,

Between Genoa *and other Places.* Upon *Antwerp*, 10 Days Sight.
Avignon, 15 ditto.
Barcelona, 20 ditto.
Florence, 8 ditto.
Gaietta, 10 ditto.
Lyons, from Fair to Fair.
London, 3 Months after Date.
Milan, 5 Days Sight.
Naples, 15 ditto.
Palermo, ditto.
Paris, 10 ditto.
Piſa, 5 ditto.
Rome, 10 ditto.
Valentia, 20 ditto.
Venice, 15 ditto.

LYONS.

Between Lyons *and other Places.* Bills that are drawn upon this Place, are payable at the four Annual Fairs; and Bills that are drawn at *Lyons*, upon other Places, the Uſance is the ſame with that of *Paris*, and other Towns in *France*.

Bills are drawn at LONDON,

Between London *and other Places.* Upon *Antwerp*, 1 Month after Date.
Florence, 3 ditto.
Genoa, ditto.
Lyons, from Fair to Fair.
Paris, 1 Month after Date.
Placenza, from Fair to Fair.
Venice, and the reſt of *Italy*, 3 Months after Date.

Bills are drawn at MESSINA.

Between Meſſina *and other Places.* Upon *Florence*, 15 Days Sight.
Genoa, ditto.
Naples, 10 ditto.

Upon

Upon *Rome*, ditto.
Venice, 30 ditto.

Bills are drawn at MILAN,

Upon *Antwerp*, 2 Months after Date.
Barcelona, 20 Days Sight.
Florence, 10 ditto.
Genoa, 5 ditto.
Montpelier, 20 ditto,
Lyons, from Fair to Fair.
Paris, 2 Months after Date.
Piſa, 10 Days Sight.
Venice, ditto.

Between Milan *and other Places.*

Bills are drawn at NAPLES,

Upon *Avignon*, 60 Days after Date.
Florence, 20 ditto.
Genoa, 10 Days Sight.
All other Towns in the Kingdom of *Naples*, 8 Days Sight.
Palermo, 10 Days Sight.
Piſa, ditto.
Rome, ditto.
Valencia, 40 ditto.
Venice, 15 ditto.

Between Naples *and other Places.*

PALERMO *the ſame with* MESSINA.

PLACENTIA.

Bills drawn upon this Place, are payable at the uſual Fairs, and Bills drawn at *Placentia* upon other Foreign Places, the Uſance between them is the ſame as between other neighbouring Towns in *Italy*.

Between Placentia *and other Places.*

Bills are drawn at ROME,

Upon *Antwerp*, 2 Months after Date.
Avignon, 45 Days Sight.
Barcelona, 2 Months after Date.

Between Rome *and other Places.*

Upon

Upon *Florence*, 10 Days Sight.
Genoa, ditto.
Lyons, from Fair to Fair.
Naples, 8 Days Sight.
Palermo, 15 ditto.
Piſa, 10 ditto.
Valentia, 1 Month after Date.
Venice, 10 Days Sight.

Bills drawn at SARAGOSSA and VALENTIA, the ſame with BARCELONA.

Bills are drawn at VENICE.

Between Venice *and other Places.*

Upon *Antwerp*, 2 Months after Date.
Avignon, 45 Days after Date.
Barcelona, 2 Months after Date.
Conſtantinople, 5 ditto.
Florence, 20 Days after Date.
Gaietta, 15 Days Sight.
Genoa, 10 ditto.
Lyons, from Fair to Fair.
London, 3 Months after Date.
Lucca, 20 Days after Date.
Milan, 12 Days Sight.
Naples, 15 ditto.
Palermo, 30 ditto.
Paris, 2 Months after Date.
Rome, 10 Days Sight.
Seville, 90 Days after Date.
Valentia, 75 ditto.

Beſides what is here ſaid of the *Uſance* of each particular Place, I ſhall give a ſhort Account of the Days of Grace that are commonly allowed in the moſt conſiderable Places of Exchange, which is extracted from *Marius*, *Scarlet*, and other Authors.

What

What is generally meant by Days of Grace here, as well as in other Countries, is, *that Space of Time allow'd for the Payment of Bills of Exchange after the Expiration of the Term ſpecified in the Bill:* In *Great-Britain* and *Ireland* 3 Days, *France* 10 Days; and Bills payable at Sight, or upon Time, in any part of the aforeſaid Countries, have the ſame Allowance:

What Days of Grace are allow'd in different Countries.

Portugal and *Venice*,	——	6 Days.
Naples,	——	8
Cologn, *Breſlaw* and *Nuremberg*,	—	6
Dantzick and *Koningsberg*,	——	10
Hamburgh, and all *Sweden*,	——	12
Spain,	—	14
Genoa,	—	30

Leghorn and *Milan*, and ſome other Places in *Italy*, the Bearer may give Days of Grace at Diſcretion, or proteſt the firſt Day if he pleaſes. *Frankfort* 4 Days of Grace, at other times, and during the Fair, Bills are paid according to the Regulations of it; and Bills drawn at 2 or 3 Days Sight, as well as thoſe drawn at Sight, muſt be paid in 24 Hours.

Leipſick, *Naumburgh* and *Augsburgh* 5 Days.

After having given the precedent Models of Bills of Exchange of different Sorts, nothing being more common in that Commerce, than the Terms of *Draught* and *Remittance*, it is proper to tell you in general, that any Bill of Exchange whatſoever, is properly call'd a *Draught*, with regard to the Drawer, and to the Perſon upon whom it is drawn, and who is to pay the Contents; and at the ſame time it is properly a *Remittance*, with regard to the Perſon who buys the Bill, and pays the Value, as well as to the Perſon, to whom the Bill is ſent or remitted, and who conſequently receives the Contents.

What is meant by Draughts and Remittances.

Of negotiating Bills of Exchange. Negotiating Bills of Exchange, is only *selling or diſpoſing of them, by transferring them to other Perſons, according to certain Conditions ſtipulated and agreed upon, between the Drawer and the Buyer.*

It is proper to take Notice, that this can be done but one of theſe three ways.

Viz. { At the PAR, With PROFIT, or With Loss.

At Par. A Bill of Exchange is ſaid to be negotiated at the *Par*, when the Drawer receives preciſely the ſame Sum contained in the Bill.

With Profit. A Bill is negotiated with *Profit*, when the Drawer receives a greater Sum than that which is contained in the Bill.

With Loſs. And it is negotiated with *Loſs*, when the Drawer receives a leſſer Sum than that which is contained in it.

In order to bring the Reader more naturally and eaſily to the perfect underſtanding of the Method that the Bearer of any Bill of Exchange is to take for getting Payment of the Bill, I will ſuppoſe, that the Drawer of any Bill, has agreed to ſell it to another Perſon, upon certain Conditions agreed upon between themſelves, and that the Purchaſer remits his Bill to his Correſpondent at the Place where it is payable, in order to diſpoſe of the Value there, in buying of Goods, or any other way, upon his Accompt; he muſt transfer, or aſſign the Bill to his Correſpondent, to whom he remits it, by writing an Order, call'd, an INDORSEMENT, upon the Back of it, which muſt be conceiv'd very conciſely, in theſe, or the like Terms: *Pay the Contents on the other ſide, to Mr.* A. B. *or Order, Value of Mr.* L. M. *at* P.— *the 15th* MAY 1736. and then ſubſcribe his Name to it: By Virtue of which Ceſſion of his Right of the Bill, it thereby becomes entirely and abſolutely the Property of the Perſon

Of Indorſements.

Perſon to whom it is indors'd, who may again diſpoſe of it, and ſo on, *ad infinitum*, without the Trouble of any legal Formality, Aſſignation, Letter of Attorney, or other publick Inſtrument.

Any Merchant receiving from his Correſpondent a Bill thus indorſed (or not indors'd, for it is common to ſend Bills to be accepted before they are negotiated, upon ſome Occaſions) is immediately to preſent it, or cauſe it to be preſented to the Perſon upon whom it is drawn, deſiring, if the Bill is at Sight, immediate Payment; and if it is not upon Sight, it is common for Merchants to leave Bills at the Acceptor's Houſe ſome reaſonable Time, not exceeding 24 Hours, to give him Time to conſult the Advices he has about it, *&c.* But if the Perſon who ſends the Bill, ſends Orders to get the Bill accepted, and to return it, or ſend it ſomewhere elſe, by the ſame Day's Poſt, the Bearer of the Bill muſt certainly obey his Correſpondent's Orders, and either get the Bill accepted, or cauſe it forthwith to be proteſted. *Of preſenting and accepting of Bills of Exchange.*

Accepting Bills of Exchange is of two Sorts, *ſimple* or *conditional*. *Two Ways of accepting Bills of Exchange.*

The ſimple Acceptation of a Bill of Exchange, is, when the Perſon upon whom it is drawn, accepts it without any Condition, or Reſtriction at all; in which take notice, *Simple.*

1. That if the Bill be drawn at a certain Number of Days, Weeks, or Months Sight, the Acceptor muſt inſert the Day of the Acceptance, becauſe the Date of it only can juſtify the Time, that the Space limited for the Payment of the Bill commences, which muſt be written at the foot of the Bill, thus, *Accepted at* L— *this* 14*th of May*, 1736. under which the Acceptor ſubſcribes his Name; but

2. If the Bill is payable at one or more Uſances, which generally commences from the Date of the

Bill, it is not then neceſſary to inſert the Time of the Acceptance, becauſe that has no relation at all with the Time of Payment, which is already ſuppos'd to commence from the Date of the Bill, and not of the Acceptance.

A conditional Bill of Exchange may be proteſted as to the Drawer, and accepted for the Honour of one of the Indorſers.

When by any Miſtake, Miſcarriage of Letters, or other Accident, it happens that the Perſon upon whom the Bill is drawn has not receiv'd Proviſion for its Payment, in which Caſe he will perhaps, nevertheleſs accept the Bill for the Honour of any one of the Indorſers, ſuffering it firſt to be proteſted as to the Drawer, whoſe Draught he does not think fit to honour; which Formality of proteſting for the Drawer, if the Bearer of any ſuch Bill neglect (tho' it be accepted for the Honour of an Indorſer) he is liable to all the Charges and Inconveniencies that may happen to the Drawer, or other Indorſers.

A Bill of Exchange may be accepted for part of the Sum ſpecified in the Bill, and be ſuffer'd to be proteſted for the Remainder.

Bills of Exchange are ſometimes accepted with a conditional Reſtriction of the Sum. And that happens, when a Merchant being indebted to another, perhaps in the Sum of 600 Crowns, and the Creditor by miſtake, or otherwiſe, draws upon him for 700 Crowns; in which caſe, the Merchant upon whom the Bill is drawn may accept it for the 600 Crowns which are in his Hands, and ſuffer it at the ſame time to be proteſted for the 100 Crowns remaining; which Acceptance, however, the Bearer of the Bill is not to be contented with, except he has Orders from the Perſon who ſent him the Bill, to conſent to it, for otherwiſe he renders himſelf anſwerable for the remaining 100 Crowns.

The Bearer of a Bill of Exchange makes himſelf anſwerable for the Value, if he allows longer Time for Payment than is

It ſometimes happens, that People who are in Straits and Difficulties, or ſome little Manufacturers, and other ſuch Craftſmen, whoſe Buſineſs may, perhaps, depend much upon Fairs, may demand a longer Term for the Payment of a Bill of Exchange, than that which is ſpecified in the Bill; which

which, if the Bearer of ſuch a Bill grants, without ſpecial Orders from the Perſon who ſent it him, he thereby makes himſelf anſwerable for the Value, if after the Time limited in the Bill, and before the Payment of it, the Perſons upon whom the Bill is drawn ſhould turn Bankrupts: but that does but very ſeldom happen, for no credibable Merchant, who values his Reputation in the leaſt, will offer to deſire ſuch a Favour.

ſpecified in the Bill, and the Perſon upon whom it is drawn turns Bankrupt.

Proteſting Bills of Exchange, is, *a Sort of Summons made to a Perſon to accept, or pay a Bill, by ſuch Officers as are for that end appointed by the Laws of the Country, with Proteſtation againſt the Refuſer for Exchange, Re-Exchange, Intereſt and all Charges, Damages and Loſſes, that may be ſuſtain'd, or occaſion'd by ſuch his Refuſal.* A *Proteſt* is divided into two Sorts, viz.

The Nature of a Proteſt.

For Refuſal of Acceptance,

For Neglect of Payment.

Upon the firſt Refuſal to accept a Bill of Exchange, the Bearer thereof is not to fail of cauſing it to be immediately proteſted; that Inſtrument being of ſuch Force, that from the Moment it is perform'd, the Intereſt of the Principal and of the Exchange begins to be due, without any other Judiciary Demand; and as for that of the Re-Exchange, Charges of the Proteſt, and Poſtage, &c. they are only due from the Time they have been demanded; all which, in caſe of Diſputes, muſt be decided by the Sentence of a Judge.

Strict Care to be taken to proteſt a Bill immediately upon the firſt Refuſal to accept it.

A Bill being thus duly proteſted for Non-Acceptance, and return'd, the Bearer thereof does forthwith recover of the laſt Indorſer, and if no Indorſers be, of the Drawer of the Bill, not only the principal Sum, but all the Charges, together with the Exchange and Re-Exchange, of which not having hitherto given a very particular Definition, I ſhall now inform you, that the Bearer of

Of Re-Exchange.

a Bill of Exchange, not receiving Payment of his Bill, at the Place where it is due, and thereupon taking up Money, in the ſaid Place, upon another Bill, upon the Place whence his was drawn, after having cauſed his own to be proteſted. The Exchange he pays for the ſaid Bill is properly what we call *Re-Exchange*, which, together with all other Charges, muſt be refunded to the Bearer by the Drawer; who is again to have his Recourſe againſt the Perſon upon whom the Bill was drawn, in caſe the ſaid Perſon had timely Proviſion in his Hands for the Payment of the ſaid Bill.

The Bearer of a Bill having proteſted it for Non-payment, may keep it in his Hands by Deſire of the Perſon upon whom it is drawn, unleſs he has poſitive Orders to the contrary.

It frequently happens, that Merchants upon whom Bills are drawn, do not receive Advice of the Draughts, or Proviſion for the Payment of them, ſo ſoon as the Bills are preſented to them, the Bearers of ſuch Bills being obliged to cauſe them to be proteſted, do generally retain the Bills in their Hands, if the Perſon upon whom the Bills are drawn, deſire them ſo to do (except they have poſitive Orders to the contrary) and only return a Copy of the Proteſt to the Drawer, waiting a convenient Time, according to the Remoteneſs of the Places from whence the Bills come, or from whence the Proviſion for the Payment of them is expected; which, if it comes while the Bills remain in their Hands, they, notwithſtanding the former Proteſt, receive the Payment of them, which is frequently practiſed in the Caſe of Ranſom of Hoſtages for Ships taken and redeem'd in Time of War, and other ſuch Circumſtances.

Bills of Exchange not to be proteſted for Non-payment before the Days of Grace are over.

When a Bill of Exchange is accepted, and the Time limited for the Payment thereof expir'd, the Bearer muſt wait 'till the Days of Grace allow'd by the Cuſtom of that Country, are likewiſe expir'd, before he can proteſt the Bill; for tho' few Countries have any Statute for confirming and eſtabliſhing the Days of Grace, yet ſuch Civility having been

been granted by the firſt Dealers in Exchange, that Cuſtom has continued more or leſs, ſo that no Man ever demands the Payment of a Bill, before the Days of Grace allow'd, are over.

A Bill accepted by a Merchant, being proteſted for Non-payment, it follows of courſe, that the Merchant thereby becomes a Bankrupt; in which Caſe the Bearer of the Bill is immediately to return it to the laſt Indorſer, or if none be, to the Drawer againſt whom he has his Recourſe for the Value of the Bill, as well as for all Charges, and Damages whatſoever: But if, as it frequently happens, the Bearer of the Bill is only inſtructed by any Correſpondent to receive Payment of it, with Orders to do the beſt for the Intereſt of the Drawer of the Bill (who perhaps has no other Way to get Payment if the Acceptor turns Bankrupt) the Bearer muſt according to his Orders (after having cauſed the Bill to be proteſted) enter into what Accommodation he can, together with the other Creditors of the Bankrupt, and endeavour that way to make the beſt of a bad Market: However, 'tis fit to take Notice, that the Wiſdom of moſt Nations has ſo far encourag'd Exchange, that a Proteſt upon an accepted Bill is of as great force as the poſitive Sentence of a Judge; witneſs *France*, where an Execution againſt Body and Goods is immediately granted, in Default of Payment of a Bill of Exchange, and that with much leſs Charges and tedioufneſs than in any other Caſe.

Of Bills proteſted for Default of Payment.

There are three more Sorts of Bills of Exchange, of which, as I have not hitherto taken Notice, I ſhall here give an Example, with Models of the ſaid Bills to make the Thing plainer.

The firſt is, when one Merchant draws a Bill of Exchange upon another, for the Accompt of a Third, as ſuppoſe *Jonas Stroſling* of *Amſterdam* was

was indebted to *Joseph Wilkins* of *London*, in a certain Sum of Money, and that the said *Joseph Wilkins* of *London*, wanted Credit for a part of that Sum at *Paris*, *Jonas Strosling* of *Amsterdam*, orders him to draw upon *William Fontain* of *Paris*, for the Sum he has occasion for there, the Bill should be conceiv'd in these, or the like Terms.

First Sort.

Exchange 470 Crowns. London, $\frac{1}{14}$ *May* 1736.

At ten Days Sight, pay this my first of Exchange, to Mr. Charles Dubois, *or Order, four Hundred and seventy Crowns, at sixty Sols* Tournois *per Crown, and place it to Accompt of Mr.* Jonas Strosling *of* Amsterdam, *Merchant, Value of the said Mr.* Charles Dubois, *as per Advice from*

Your Humble Servant,

To Mr. *William Fontain*, Banker, in *Paris*. JOSEPH WILKINS.

Remark.

The Bearer of which Bill is to proceed the same way for obtaining Payment of it, as of any other Bill of Exchange; and if it happens that such a Bill come to be Protested for default of Acceptance, or of Payment, *Jonas Strosling* of *Amsterdam*, who gave Orders to *Joseph Wilkins* of *London*, to draw it, is liable to all the Damages sustain'd by the Refusal of Acceptance, or Payment of it.

Second Sort.

The Second Sort, is, when the Drawer of a Bill being Creditor of the Person upon whom it is Drawn, draws it to his own Order, as it is frequently practic'd by Factors, who having advanc'd Sums of Money for Merchants, Supercargoes, and Masters of Ships, trading to the Place where they are, draw Bills in Tenor and Form as follows.

Exchange

Exchange 900 *Crowns*, at 45 *d. per Crown.*
Bourdeaux, 2 *May* 1736.

At Two Uſance pay this my firſt of Exchange, to my Order, Nine Hundred Crowns, at Forty-five Pence Sterling *per Crown, Value in your own Hands, as per Invoyce of Goods delivered to you, by*

Second Sort.

Your Humble Servant,
THOMAS HOPE

To Mr. *Edward Jones*,
Maſter of the Ship the *William* and *Mary* of *Liverpool*, at *London.*

Which Bills being commonly accepted by the Debtor at the Port where the Goods are deliver'd, are afterwards ſent by the Drawer to his Correſpondent at the Place of the Acceptor's Reſidence; who is thereupon to uſe proper Methods for obtaining Payment of thoſe, as of other Bills of Exchange.

The third Sort of Bills of Exchange are frequently practis'd by Merchants.

Suppoſe a Merchant in *London* orders his Correſpondent in *Bourdeaux* to load a Ship at that Port, for his Accompt, for *London*, and that the Loading of the ſaid Ship amounts to 3000 Crowns, or 9000 Livres *Tournois*, the Merchant of *London* having Effects to that Value in the Hands of another in *Paris*, he may draw a Bill upon the Perſon, in whoſe Hands the ſaid Effects are in *Paris*, payable in *Bourdeaux*; in which Caſe, the Perſon in *Paris*, when he accepts the Bill, muſt mention in the Acceptance, the Name of his Correſpondent in *Bourdeaux*, at whoſe Houſe the Payment of the Bill is to be made, as may be obſerv'd by the following Model.

Bills drawn upon one Place, and payable in another.

Exchange 3000 *Crowns*, London $\frac{7}{11}$ *June* 1735.

At two Uſances, pay this my firſt of Exchange, in the Town of Bourdeaux, *to Mr.* John Smart, *or*

Third Sort.

Order, Three Thouſand Crowns, at Sixty Solz Tournois *per Crown, Value in Accompt with him, as per Advice from,* Yours, *&c.*

WILLIAM WATTS.

To Mr. *James Roſs*, Merchant in *Paris*.

Accepts to pay at the Houſe of Mr. A. B. *Merchant in* Bourdeaux.

JAMES ROSS.

Remark. A Bill being thus drawn upon, and accepted by a Merchant in *Paris*, to be paid at *Bourdeaux*, in caſe of Non-payment, the Bearer of the Bill muſt not ſend it to *Paris*, but proteſt it at the Houſe in *Bourdeaux*, where it ought to have been paid, and the Acceptor at *Paris* becomes liable to all the Damages, that may happen to the Drawer, or Indorſers, as much as if the Bill had been proteſted at *Paris*.

Obſervation. Bills may likewiſe be drawn upon Merchants in *London*, payable in *Amſterdam*, or any other Place; however, the Practice of drawing Bills upon one Country, payable in another, I humbly apprehend, is not to be approv'd, becauſe the Difference of the Laws of Exchange, in different Countries, renders it ſubject to a great many Inconveniencies: But I think it very uſeful to draw Bills upon any Town, payable in ſome other neighbouring Place in the ſame Country, where the Practice and Cuſtoms of the Merchants are the ſame.

Of Proviſions of Exchange. Having thus treated of the Method of Drawing, Negotiating, Preſenting, and Accepting Bills of Exchange, it will be neceſſary now to ſay ſomething of the Proviſion of Exchange, which is, *a certain Allowance granted to Bankers, Factors, Merchants, and others, for their Trouble in receiving and paying the Sums of Money remitted to, and drawn upon them, by thoſe, for whoſe Accompt they receive and pay the ſaid Sums, according as they agree amongſt them-*

themſelves. There being no other Law or Statute, but the Cuſtom of each Country, for regulating and determining the ſaid Proviſion, which, however, is no ways binding, for Merchants agreeing amongſt themſelves, may give more or leſs Proviſion to their Factors or Correſpondents, as they think fit; but it generally is $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or 1 *per Cent.* at moſt; beſides which, they always deduct out of the Sums remitted to them, Brokerage, Poſtage of Letters, and all other Charges whatſoever.

Of Diſcompt.

It being common for Merchants, when they have occaſion for Money, to diſcompt ſuch Bills as they may have by them, I think it convenient to acquaint the Reader, that by the Term of *Diſcompt*, is underſtood, *the Diminution that is agreed upon between two Merchants, or Dealers, to be made in a Sum of Money, payable at a certain Term, upon condition to pay the Remainder in Ready Money*; and this is practis'd two ways, *viz.*

Between the Creditor or Debtor, or
Between the Creditor and a third Perſon.

Diſcompt between the Creditor and Debtor.

In order to make this plain, ſuppoſe that one Merchant has an accepted Bill upon another, for a certain Sum of Money, payable in three Months; but the Bearer of the Bill wanting ready Money offers to the Acceptor to make a certain Rebatement of ſo much *per Cent.* for preſent Payment, which (if the Acceptor agrees to the Diminution, or Rebatement ſo made,) is called Diſcompt.

Diſcompt between the Creditor and a third Perſon.

But in caſe the Perſon, upon whom the Bill is drawn, refuſes to diſcompt it, then the Bearer of the Bill applies to a Banker, or any other Perſon, who deducting the common Allowance, pays the Remainder in Ready Money: The Diſcompt is generally equal to the Intereſt of that Country where the Bill is diſcompted.

Having given a full Account of Bills of Exchange, of Proviſion, and Diſcompt, I ſhall now

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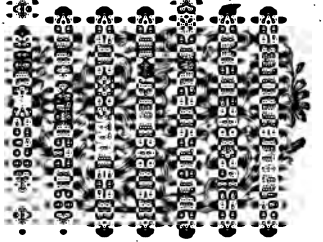

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS *neceſſary and material, in the* Theory *of* EXCHANGE, *collected from* Scarlet, Marius, Munn, Henricy, *and ſeveral other Authors.*

IN all Countries Proceſſes at Law, concerning Bills of Exchange, are ſhorter than in any other Caſe.

Bills of Exchange not duly proteſted, become the Loſs of the Poſſeſſor.

But no Recourſe can be taken neither againſt the Drawers, Indorſers, or Acceptors, except the Bills of Exchange are duly proteſted; but in caſe they are; not only the Poſſeſſors of Bills, but their Heirs, Executors, or Aſſigns, may ſue the Parties concern'd in ſuch proteſted Bills of Exchange, and procure ſpeedy Juſtice. And no Appeal lies from Merchants to ſuperior Courts, 'till the Value of the Bills is actually depoſited: nor is there any other way to ſuſpend, or delay the Execution given in that Caſe.

In Caſe they are proteſted, Poſſeſſors, their Heirs or Aſſigns may ſue, and recover Juſtice.

The Acceptance of Bills of Exchange, not requir'd to be prov'd by Witneſſes, being only negotiable by Poſſeſſors.

It is not neceſſary, as in other Caſes, to prove the Acceptation of Bills of Exchange by Witneſſes; nor are they liable to be arreſted or detain'd like other Effects, being only transferrable by the Indorſement or Aſſignment of the Poſſeſſors, and no otherwiſe: And in all Caſes of Exchange, the Cuſtoms of the reſpective Places muſt be obſerv'd with regard to the Time of Payments, Manner of proteſting, *&c.*

If the Poſſeſſor of a Bill ſhould neglect to procure Payment, he has only the Acceptor for

If there be ſeveral Drawers to one Bill of Exchange, they are all bound, *ipſo facto*, for the due Payment thereof; but if the Poſſeſſor of a Bill ſhould neglect the neceſſary Diligence for procuring Payment,

Security; but if it is proved the Acceptor is not any way indebted to the Drawer, then the Drawer muſt pay the Value of the Bill, tho' not the Charges.

Payment, he loſes all Recourſe againſt Drawer and Indorſers, and has only the Acceptor for Security, tho' even he has failed.

Yet if it appears that the Acceptor had no Proviſion for Payment of the Bill, and is not any way indebted to the Drawer, the latter muſt return the Value to the Poſſeſſor; but is not oblig'd to pay the Charges, becauſe of the other's Negligence.

Concerning Servants accepting Bills of Exchange.

According to the Cuſtom of Merchants in Foreign Countries, if any Servant ſhould accept Bills for his Maſter, without a ſpecial Licence from him, empowering him to do it, and ſpecifying it in the Acceptance of the Bill, if the Maſter fails, the Servant is liable for Payment; but in caſe it can be prov'd, that ſuch a Servant has formerly us'd to accept and pay, and indorſe Bills for his Maſter's Accompt, in his Abſence, and that his Maſter at his Return has approv'd of the ſame, the Acceptance of ſuch a Servant will bind the Maſter to Payment, if he is able.

Concerning Factors.

No Factor acting for another Man's Accompt, whether in Exchange or Merchandize, muſt recede in any manner from the Order of the Principal, whatever Probability there may be of managing things to advantage: But if the Principal give the Factor a general Commiſſion to act for the beſt, he then may act as to him may ſeem moſt convenient.

Of accepted Bills loſt.

If an accepted Bill be loſt, the former Poſſeſſor of it, may upon the Day of its Expiration, demand Payment, giving ſufficient Security to ſave the Buyer harmleſs; and in Default of Payment, may cauſe the Bill to be proteſted.

In Caſe of Bankruptcy, accepted Bills may be proteſted tho' not due.

When any Merchant becomes a Bankrupt, all Bills accepted by him, tho' not then due, may be proteſted upon the firſt Notice of his failing; yet if by any Accident, the Poſſeſſor is hinder'd from proteſting immediately, if 'tis done before the Bill is expir'd, he will not be liable for the Damage.

When

When any Merchant thinks fit to accept a Bill of Exchange, (ſuffer'd to be proteſted by another, upon whom it is drawn) whether for the Honour of the Drawer, or any of the Indorſers, he muſt cauſe an Inſtrument to be drawn up by a Notary, by way of Proteſt; intimating, that whereas ſuch or ſuch a Bill was proteſted for, *&c.* (reciting the Circumſtances and Particularities of the Matter) he does accept or pay the ſame for the Honour of his Friend *C. D.* and then if he pleaſes, he may draw upon his Friend, for whoſe Honour he accepts any ſuch Bill, not only for the principal Sum by him paid, or to be paid, but likewiſe for the Intereſt of his Money, (if any due, the Charge of the Proteſt, Port of Letters, and for Brokerage and Commiſſion: All which the Law of Exchange obliges *C. D.* to pay. *Concerning a Man's accepting a proteſted Bill for the Honour of his Friend.*

Merchants ſhould be very wary in accepting or paying Bills preſented by unknown Hands, if no Letter of Advice confirms the drawing of them, for otherwiſe they may eaſily be ruin'd by Forgeries. *Be careful of accepting Bills without Advice.*

In Proteſts, the Copies of the Bills muſt be inſerted, together with the Reaſons given for refuſing to accept or pay.

The Interlining of any Words in an accepted Bill, will not be a ſufficient Excuſe for denying Payment, if it was ſo interlin'd at the Time of Acceptance. *Of Interlining.*

If two Perſons of the ſame Name live in the ſame Town, and the Bearer of a Bill does not know upon which of them 'tis drawn, they both refuſing to accept, muſt both be proteſted againſt. *Perſons of the ſame Name.*

If an Acceptant dies before a Bill falls due, Payment muſt be demanded of the Executors, and in Default of that, the Bill muſt be proteſted. *If an Acceptant dies.*

When a Bill is accepted for the Honour of an Endorſer, the Drawer is oblig'd to make him immediate Satisfaction. *A Bill accepted for the Honour of an Endorſer.*

He

He that accepts a Bill for the Honour of any Drawer, or Endorſer, has a legal Demand for Proviſion, and all other neceſſary Charges.

A Perſon accepting a Bill for Non-acceptance, has Recourſe againſt the Drawer and Endorſers.

When any Perſon accepts a Bill for *Non-acceptance*, he muſt immediately acquaint the Perſon, for whoſe Honour he accepted it, and whether he approves of that Acceptance, or not, the Acceptor may have his Recourſe againſt the Drawer and all the Endorſers, and ſtands veſted with all the Privileges of the Bearer of the Bill.

A Bill drawn upon a Perſon not to be found, muſt be proteſted upon the open Exchange.

When a Bill is drawn upon a Perſon who is not to be found, the Bearer muſt cauſe it to be proteſted at the Houſe, where he laſt reſided in that Town, if it does not appear there ever was any ſuch Perſon in the Town, or if the Place of his Abode there cannot be found, then the Bill may be proteſted upon the open Exchange; and Mention made in the Proteſt of the Diligence us'd to diſcover the Perſon.

A Perſon promiſing to accept a Bill, and afterwards refuſes, is liable to all Damages.

If a Merchant promiſes to accept any Bills for the Accompt of any Perſon, not having at the Time of that Promiſe any Effects in his Hands to anſwer thoſe Bills, and he under that pretence afterwards ſuffers the Bills to be proteſted, he is liable to all the Damage.

Bills muſt be paid at Amſterdam *and* Hamburgh *in Bank.*

It is to be obſerv'd that in ſome Cities, ſuch as *Amſterdam*, and *Hamburgh*, the Payment of all Bills of Exchange, is to be made, by transferring the reſpective Sums in *Bank*, under ſevere Penalties.

A Perſon accepting a Bill, is bound for the Payment, altho' he defaces his Name, before he deliver it back to the Preſenter.

It is held as a Maxim amongſt Merchants, that if a Perſon once accepts a Bill, and before he returns it to the Preſenter, ſhould repent of having accepted the ſame, and ſo blot out his Name, he is nevertheleſs bound by his prior Acceptance, tho' defac'd.

If any Merchant ſhould offer to accept a Bill drawn at Sight, to pay it at 5 or 6 Days, or if he offers to accept a Bill drawn at Uſance, to pay

it at double Uſance, the Preſenter muſt not, without expreſs Order from the Remitter, be ſatisfied with ſuch Acceptance: For if the Acceptor ſhould happen to fail after the Term of Payment expreſs'd in the Bill, and before the Bill be paid, the Preſenter will be liable for the Damage: And therefore 'tis requiſite in ſuch caſes, firſt, to cauſe the Bill to be proteſted, and then to ſuffer a larger Acceptance than that expreſs'd in the Bill; yet it has been held, that notwithſtanding ſuch expreſs Acceptances to make Payment at a longer Term than that expreſs'd, Payment may be demanded, and the Acceptor compell'd to it, at the Time expreſs'd.

A Caution not to give longer Time for Payment than what is expreſs'd in the Bill.

Drawing below the current Courſe, or Rate of Exchange, ruins Merchants Credit, becauſe ſuch Draughts ſeem rather to be the Effect of Neceſſity, than that of Choice.

Remark.

If a Bill of Exchange, being left with the Acceptant, be then loſt, he muſt give the Bearer his Note for the Value, mentioning that the ſaid Note is for the Value of the Bill ſo loſt; and in that caſe, that Note has all the force of a Bill of Exchange, to all Intents and Purpoſes.

A Bill loſt by the Acceptor, he muſt give his Note for the ſame Value, which has the Force of a Bill of Exchange.

If both the Drawer and Acceptor of a Bill fail before 'tis paid, the Poſſeſſor thereof may come in for a Share of both their Eſtates, towards obtaining Satisfaction.

If Drawer and Acceptor fail before the Bill is paid.

When a Merchant purchaſes a Bill to be remitted to any Place, for the Accompt of a third Perſon, it is not convenient that it ſhould be drawn to his Order, becauſe in caſe of any Misfortune befalling the Drawer, this Endorſement makes him liable for the Value.

Concerning a Merchant purchaſing a Bill for Accompt of a third Perſon.

Merchants ſhould take care not to remit to one another by the Poſt, or other ordinary Conveniencies, Bills endors'd in *Blank*, becauſe, if by any Accident, they ſhould fall into diſhoneſt Hands, the

Be careful of remitting Bills endors'd in Blank.

Perſon upon whom it is drawn might warrantably pay them.

Concerning the Poſſeſſor negotiating a Bill with two Perſons.

When the Poſſeſſor of a Bill negotiates the ſame with two different Perſons, if he has in his Hands both the firſt and ſecond Bills, he muſt endorſe them both, giving one to each Perſon with an Endorſement, containing the Sum to be paid to him: and if he has only one Bill in his Poſſeſſion, he muſt take a Copy of it, and endorſing both the Bill and the Copy for the reſpective Sums, he muſt give the Original to the Perſon having the greateſt Intereſt, and the Copy to the other, at the ſame time acquainting the Perſon, who is to pay the Bill, by a Letter of Advice, in what manner the ſame is negotiated.

There is one Diviſion and Diſtinction made uſe of in *Exchange*, both abroad and at home, which I think is worth taking notice of; and that is, the Diviſion of the Myſtery of *Exchange*, into that which is *real*, and that which is, *pro forma*, or ſuppoſitious:--*Real Exchange* is that which is actually practis'd amongſt Merchants in lawful Traffick, and is effectually manag'd and carried on for the Conveniency of Commerce, by furniſhing Bills for Money: And this Sort of Exchange, is what has been hitherto moſtly treated of.

What a Bill of Exchange pro forma, *means.*

A Bill, *pro forma*, (ſo call'd, becauſe it is not made with a real Intent to negotiate by way of Exchange) is in Effect, nothing but a ſham Contract between a neceſſitous Man, and an Uſurer, by means of which, the latter covers the moſt unreaſonable Extortion, without expoſing himſelf to the Penalties, which otherways might be inflicted upon him; and that is perform'd in this manner.

The Perſon in Neceſſity borrowing a Sum of Money, gives the Lender a Bill of Exchange upon any ſuppos'd, or real Merchant, in ſome Foreign Town; not that the Borrower has any Credit, or Correſ-

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Of the Laws of Exchange in England, *whether ſettled by Acts of Parliament, or cuſtomary amongſt Merchants, with ſeveral adjudg'd Caſes in the Courts at* Weſtminſter *relating thereto, and Reflections thereupon.*

IN proſecuting a Diſcourſe of the Laws and Cuſtoms of Exchange in *England*, it will be neceſſary to diſtinguiſh between the *Foreign* and *Inland* Exchange.

Foreign Bills of Exchange have, ever ſince the Time they were firſt known in *England*, been look'd upon as the moſt binding, and moſt effectual Paper-Security that can be amongſt Merchants; and that, not ſo much by Virtue of any Law, or Statute of the Realm, as in Compliance to an univerſal Law, call'd THE LAW OF EXCHANGE, which is derived from the general Practice and Conſent of the Merchants of all the Nations where *Exchange* is known, who have univerſally agreed to make a Bill of Exchange, the moſt obligatory, as well as the moſt convenient Paper-Security, that is conceivable in Commerce.

However, the Regard that is had to this Sort of Security, is greater in ſome Nations than in others; and I am concern'd to ſay, not ſo ſacred in *England* as it ought to be.

The Reaſon of that Diverſity proceeds from the Defect of the Laws in that caſe provided: For ill-meaning Perſons perceiving, that notwithſtanding the great Regard that ought to be had to Bills of Exchange,

Exchange, according to the Cuſtom of Merchants, the common Law does not look upon them as ſuch ſacred things; Means, at laſt, have been found out, to render that Security as precarious as other Deeds; and 'tis no extraordinary thing to ſee Merchants now, a Year or two at Law together, about the Payment of a Bill of Exchange. In *France*, the Minute a Bill is proteſted for Non-payment, the Perſon and Eſtate of the Acceptor become liable to be immediately attack'd, and no imaginable Reaſon will avail upon ſuch Occaſions: And all the *Engliſh* Merchants, who have reſided in that Country, can witneſs, how eaſy it is to recover Payment of Bills and Notes amongſt Merchants in that Country, and how beneficial to Commerce, that eaſy Method of recovering Debts proves. Inland Bills formerly had in a manner loſt all their Force and Credit, and were ſo very precarious, that they were not look'd upon as Bills of Exchange, and were not punctually and regularly paid; which in a great meaſure proceeded from the Defect of the Laws, which had not ſufficiently provided for the Recovery of ſuch Sums: And, as many Diſorders were occaſion'd by the little Regard that was had for Inland Bills of Exchange, the following Act of Parliament was made to remedy all thoſe Evils.

ANNO 9 & 10. GULIELMI III. *Regis.*

An Act for the better Payment of Inland Bills of Exchange.

"WHEREAS, great Damages and other "Inconveniencies do frequently happen in "the Courſe of Trade and Commerce, by Reaſon "of Delays of Payment, and other Neglects on "Inland Bills of Exchange in this Kingdom; be "it therefore enacted by the King's moſt excel-

"lent

" lent Majeſty, by, and with the Advice and Con-
" ſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and
" the Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſem-
" bled, and by the Authority of the ſame, that
" from and after the Four and Twentieth Day of
" *June* next, which ſhall be in the Year One
" Thouſand Six Hundred Ninety-eight, all and
" every Bill or Bills of Exchange drawn in, or
" dated at, and from any City or Town, or any
" other trading City or Town, or any other Place
" in the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*,
" or Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, of the Sum
" of Five Pounds Sterling or upwards, upon any
" Perſon or Perſons, of or in *London*, or any o-
" ther trading City, Town, or any other Place,
" (in which ſaid Bill or Bills of Exchange ſhall be
" acknowledg'd and expreſs'd, the ſaid Value to
" be receiv'd) and is, and ſhall be drawn payable
" at a certain Number of Days, Weeks, or Months
" after Date thereof, that from and after Preſen-
" tation and Acceptance of the ſaid Bill or Bills
" of Exchange, (which Acceptance ſhall be by
" the underwriting, the ſame under the Party's
" Hand ſo accepting) and after the Expiration of
" three Days, after the ſaid Bill or Bills ſhall be-
" come due, the Party to whom the ſaid Bill or
" Bills are made payable, his Servant, Agent, or
" Aſſigns may, and ſhall cauſe the ſaid Bill or
" Bills to be proteſted by a Notary Publick, and
" in Default of ſuch Notary Publick, by any o-
" ther ſubſtantial Perſon of the City, Town, or
" Place, in the Preſence of two or more credible
" Witneſſes, Refuſal or Neglect being firſt made
" of due Payment of the ſame, which Proteſts
" ſhall be made and written under a fair written
" Copy of the ſaid Bill of Exchange, in the Words
" or Form following;

KNOW

" KNOW *all Men, that I* R. S. *on the*
" *Day of*
" *at the uſual Place of Abode of the ſaid*
" *have demanded Payment of the Bill, of*
" *which the above is the Copy, which the ſaid*
" *did not pay, wherefore*
" *I the ſaid do hereby pro-*
" *teſt the ſaid Bill, dated at*
" *this Day of*

" Which Proteſt ſo made, as aforeſaid, ſhall " within fourteen Days after making thereof, be " ſent, or otherwiſe due Notice ſhall be given " thereof to the Party, from whom the ſaid Bill " or Bills were receiv'd, who is, upon producing " ſuch Proteſt, to repay the ſaid Bill or Bills, to- " gether with all Intereſts and Charges, from the " Day ſuch Bill or Bills were proteſted; for which " Proteſt ſhall be paid a Sum not exceeding the " Sum of Six-pence; and in Default or Neglect " of ſuch Proteſt made and ſent, or due Notice " given within the Days before limited, the Per- " ſon ſo failing or neglecting thereof, is, and ſhall " be liable to all Coſts, Damages, and Intereſt, " which do, and ſhall accrue thereby.

" Provided nevertheleſs, that in caſe any ſuch " Inland Bill, or Bills of Exchange, ſhall happen " to be loſt, or miſcarried within the Time before " limited for Payment of the ſame; then the Draw- " er of the ſaid Bill or Bills is, and ſhall be obliged " to give another Bill or Bills of the ſame Tenour " with the firſt given, the Perſon or Perſons to " whom they are, and ſhall be ſo delivered, giv- " ing Security, if demanded, to the ſaid Drawer, " to indemnify him againſt all Perſons whatſoever, " in caſe the ſaid Bill or Bills of Exchange ſo al- " ledg'd to be loſt or miſcarried, ſhall be found " again."

After

After this, the Nation being ſenſible of the Conveniencies ariſing to Commerce by that Act, and withal obſerving, that there was no Proviſion made in it for proteſting ſuch Bills for Non-acceptance, and the Merchants further conſidering how beneficial it would be to the Publick to have the ſame Remedy upon promiſſory Notes, as upon Bills of Exchange, whereby the ſame may be tranſferr'd from Party to Party, without any other Formality, but that of an Endorſement; all thoſe Matters having been taken into Conſideration by Parliament, *An Act for that Effect* paſs'd both Houſes, and received the Royal Aſſent, to the great Satisfaction of the trading People all over *Europe*.

ANNO 3. & 4. ANNÆ REGINÆ.

An Act for giving like Remedy upon promiſſory Notes, as is now uſed upon Bills of Exchange, and for the better Payment of Inland Bills of Exchange.

" WHEREAS it hath been held, that Notes " in writing, ſigned by the Party who " makes the ſame, whereby ſuch Party promiſes " to pay unto any other Perſon, or his Order, " any Sum of Money therein mention'd, are not " aſſignable or endorſible over, within the Cuſtom " of Merchants, to any other Perſon, and that " ſuch Perſon to whom the Sum of Money men- " tion'd in ſuch Note is payable, cannot maintain " an Action, by the Cuſtom of Merchants, againſt " the Perſon who firſt made and ſigned the ſame; " and that any Perſon to whom ſuch Note ſhould " be aſſign'd, endors'd, or made payable, could " not, within the ſaid Cuſtom of Merchants, main- " tain any Action upon ſuch Note againſt the " Perſon, who firſt drew and ſigned the ſame: " Therefore, to the Intent to encourage Trade

" and

" and Commerce, which will be much advanced, " if ſuch Notes ſhall have the ſame Effects, as " Inland Bills of Exchange, and ſhall be negoti- " ated in like manner; Be it enacted by the " Queen's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with " the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual " and Temporal, and Commons in this preſent " Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of " the ſame, that all Notes in Writing, that after " the firſt Day of *May*, in the Year of our Lord " One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Five, ſhall " be made and ſigned by any Perſon, or Perſons, " Body-politick or Corporate, or by the Servant " or Agent of any Corporation, Banker, Gold- " ſmith, Merchant, or Trader, who is uſually " entruſted by him, her, or them; whereby ſuch " Perſon or Perſons, Body-politick and Corporate, " his, her, or their Order, or unto Bearer, any " Sum of Money mentioned in ſuch Note, ſhall " be taken and conſtrued to be, by Virtue thereof, " due and payable to any ſuch Perſon or Perſons, " Body-politick or Corporate, to whom the ſame " is made payable; and alſo every ſuch Note pay- " able to any Perſon or Perſons, Body-politick " and Corporate, his, her, or their Order, ſhall " be aſſignable or endorſible over, in the ſame " manner as Inland Bills of Exchange are, or may " be, according to the Cuſtom of Merchants; " and that the Perſon or Perſons, Body-politick " and Corporate, to whom ſuch Sum of Money " is, or ſhall be by ſuch Note made payable, ſhall " and may maintain an Action for the ſame, in " ſuch manner, as he, ſhe, or they might do, upon " any Inland Bill of Exchange, made or drawn " according to the Cuſtom of Merchants; and that " the Perſon or Perſons, Body-politick and Cor- " porate, who, or whoſe Servant or Agent, as a- " foreſaid, ſigned the ſame; and that any Perſon

" or Perſons, Body-politick and Corporate, to " whom ſuch Note that is payable to any Perſon " or Perſons, Body-politick and Corporate, his, " her, or their Order, is endorſed or aſſigned, or " the Money therein mentioned, ordered to be " paid by Endorſement thereon, ſhall, and may " maintain, his, her, or their Action for ſuch " Sum of Money, either againſt the Perſon or " Perſons, Body-politick and Corporate, who, or " whoſe Servant or Agent, as aforeſaid, ſigned " ſuch a Note, or againſt any of the Perſons that " endorſed the ſame, in like manner as in Caſes " of Inland Bills of Exchange: And in every ſuch " Action, the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs ſhall recover " his, her, or their Damages, and Coſts of Suit; " and if ſuch Plaintiff or Plaintiffs ſhall be non- " ſuited, or a Verdict be given againſt him, her, " or them, the Defendant or Defendants ſhall re- " cover his, her, or their Coſts againſt the Plain- " tiff or Plaintiffs; and every ſuch Plaintiff or " Plaintiffs, Defendant or Defendants, reſpectively " recovering, may ſue out Execution for ſuch Da- " mages and Coſts by *capias*, *fieri facias*, or *elegit*.

" And be it further enacted by the Authority " aforeſaid, that all and every ſuch Actions ſhall " be commenced, ſued, and brought within ſuch " time as is appointed, for commencing or ſuing " Actions upon the Caſe, by the Statute made in " the One and Twentieth Year of the Reign of " King *James* the Firſt, intituled, *An Act for Li- " mitation of Actions, and for avoiding of Suits in " Law*, provided, that no Body-politick or Cor- " porate, ſhall have Power by vertue of this Act, " to iſſue or give out any Notes by themſelves or " their Servants, other than ſuch as they might " have iſſued, if this Act had never been made.

" And whereas by an Act of Parliament made " in the Ninth Year in the Reign of his late Ma-

" jeſty

" jesty King *William* III, intitled, *An Act for bet-*
" *ter Payment of Inland Bills of Exchange*; it is,
" among other things, enacted, that from and af-
" ter Presentation and Acceptance of the said Bill
" or Bills of Exchange (which Acceptance shall
" be by the underwriting the same under the
" Party's Hand so accepting) and after the Expi-
" ration of three Days, after the said Bill or Bills
" shall become due, the Party to whom the said
" Bill or Bills are made payable, his Servant,
" Agent, or Assigns, may and shall cause the same
" Bill or Bills to be protested, in manner as in
" the said Act is enacted: And whereas, by there
" being no provision made therein for protesting
" such Bill or Bills, in case the Party on whom
" the same are or shall be drawn, refuse to accept
" the same, by underwriting the same under his
" Hand, all Merchants and others do refuse to
" underwrite such Bill or Bills, or make any other
" than a promissory Acceptance, by which means
" the Effect and good Intent of the said Act in
" that Behalf is wholly evaded, and no Bill or
" Bills can be protested before, or for want of such
" Acceptance by underwriting the same, as afore-
" said: For Remedy whereof, Be it enacted by
" the Authority aforesaid, that from and after the
" first Day of *May*, which shall be in the Year of
" our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and
" Five, in case, upon presenting of any such Bill
" or Bills of Exchange, the Party or Parties, on
" whom the same shall be drawn, shall refuse to
" accept the same, by underwriting the same, as
" aforesaid, the Party to whom the said Bill or
" Bills are made payable, his Servant, Agent, or
" Assigns, may, and shall cause the said Bill or
" Bills to be protested for Non-Acceptance, as in
" case of Foreign Bills of Exchange: Any thing
" in the said Act, or any other Law, to the con-

" trary notwithſtanding; for which Proteſt there " ſhall be paid Two Shillings and no more.

" Provided always, that from and after the ſaid " firſt Day of *May*, no Acceptance of any ſuch Inland " Bill of Exchange, ſhall be ſufficient to charge " any Perſon whatſoever, unleſs the ſame be un- " derwritten, or endorſed in writing thereupon; " and if ſuch Bill be not accepted by ſuch under- " writing, or Endorſement in writing, no Drawer " of any ſuch Inland Bill ſhall be liable to pay any " Coſts, Damages, or Intereſts thereupon, unleſs " ſuch Proteſt be made for Non-acceptance thereof, " and within fourteen Days after ſuch Proteſt, the " ſame be ſent, or otherwiſe Notice thereof be " given to the Party, from whom ſuch Bill was " receiv'd, or left in writing at the Place of his, " her, or their uſual Abode; and if ſuch Bill be " accepted, and not paid before the Expiration of " three Days after the ſaid Bill ſhall become due " and payable, then no Drawer of ſuch Bill ſhall " be compellable to pay any Coſts, Damages, or " Intereſts thereupon, unleſs a Proteſt be made " and ſent, or Notice thereof be given, in man- " ner and form above-mention'd: Nevertheleſs, " every Drawer of ſuch Bill ſhall be liable to make " Payment of Coſts, Damages, and Intereſts, up- " on ſuch Inland Bill, if any one Proteſt be made " for Non-acceptance, and Non-payment thereof, " and Notice thereof be ſent, given, or left, as " aforeſaid.

" Provided, that no ſuch Proteſt ſhall be neceſ- " ſary, either for Non-acceptance, or Non-pay- " ment of any Inland Bill of Exchange, unleſs the " Value be acknowledg'd and expreſs'd in ſuch " Bill to be receiv'd, and unleſs ſuch Bill be drawn " for the Payment of Twenty Pounds *Sterling*, or " upwards; and that the Proteſt hereby required " for Non-acceptance, ſhall be made by ſuch Per-

" ſons,

" ſons, as are appointed by the ſaid recited Act, " to proteſt Inland Bills of Exchange for Non- " payment thereof.

" And be it further enacted, that from and af- " ter the firſt Day of *May*, if any Perſon doth ac- " cept any ſuch Bill of Exchange, for and in Sa- " tisfaction of any former Debt, or Sum of Money " formerly due unto him, the ſame ſhall be ac- " counted and eſteem'd a full and compleat Pay- " ment of ſuch Debt, if ſuch Perſon accepting of " any ſuch Bill for his Debt, doth not take his due " Courſe to obtain Payment thereof, by endea- " vouring to get the ſame accepted and paid, and " make his Proteſt, as aforeſaid, either for Non- " acceptance, or Non-payment thereof.

" Provided, that nothing herein contained ſhall " extend to diſcharge any Remedy, that any Per- " ſon may have againſt the Drawer, Acceptor, or " Endorſer of ſuch Bill."

It is not to be denied, but theſe two Acts are highly beneficial to the Commerce of this Kingdom, and would very much contribute to the Eaſe of the Merchants, and Advantage of all manner of Trading People, if to all the other good Clauſes therein contain'd, there had been added one, for giving a ſummary Remedy upon Bills of Exchange, that is to ſay, a Law for abbreviating Law-ſuits, amongſt Merchants.

And now I ſhall proceed to inſert ſome adjudg'd Caſes concerning Money and Exchange; but in the firſt Place, I ſhall here ſet down a Plea upon the Subject of Arbitration, which affords ſufficient Occaſion to obſerve the Inconveniency for Merchants to ſeek for Juſtice in their Affairs at the Courts of Common Law.

DELAVAL

DELAVAL *verſus* MASCHAL.

A Caſe concerning Arbitration.

Debt upon a Bond; the Condition whereof was *that if J. S. and J. D. Arbitrators did make an Award on, or before the* 19th *of* February; *and if the Defendant ſhou'd perform it, then the Obligation ſhou'd be void*; and then follow theſe Words: *And if they do not make an Award before the* 19th *of* February, *then I empower them to chooſe an Umpire, and by theſe Preſents bind my ſelf to perform his Award.* The Defendant pleads, That they did not make an Award. The Plaintiff replies, and ſets forth an Award made upon the ſaid 19th of *February*, by an Umpire choſen by the Arbitrators, and alledges a Breach thereof. The Defendant demurs.

Sanders's Plea for the Defendant.

Sanders, for the Defendant. Here is no Breach of the Condition of the Bond for that, which relates to the performing the Umpire's Award, becauſe it follows in theſe Words: *Then the Obligation ſhall be void*, is no part of the Condition; and if any Action is to be brought upon that Part, it ought to be convenient. 2. The Award made by the Umpire is void, becauſe made the 19th of *February*, which was within the Time limited to the Arbitrators for their Power, and the Umpire could not make an Award within that Time, becauſe their Power was not then determin'd, as was adjudg'd, in *Copping verſus Horner*.

Jones's Plea for the Plaintiff.

Jones, for the Plaintiff. The Condition is good as to this Part, it is all but one Condition. A Man may make ſeveral Deficiencies, or Conditions, to defeat the ſame Obligation, *Brook*, Condition 66. There is a Continuance of this Condition, it is ſaid I bind my ſelf by theſe Preſents, which refers to the Condition before in the Obligation.

I agree with *Copping* versus *Hornar*, and *Bernard* versus *King*, that where an Umpire is at first certainly named and appointed, he cannot exercise his Authority within the Time appointed to the Arbitrators, because the same Authority cannot be given to, and continue both in the Arbitrators and Umpire at the same Time: But when the Umpire is named and chosen by the Arbitrators, as in our Case, he may make his Award within the Time allowed to the Arbitrators; because there, the Arbitrators by their own Action, *viz.* The Election of the Umpire determines their Authority; and the Authority vests and remains in the Umpire only, and so it was admitted in *Bernard* versus *King*.

WINDEN, *assentibus Rainsford* and *Morton*; This is a good Part of the Condition, that if the *Obliger* shou'd, *&c.* then the Bond shou'd be void; and further that the Obligation shou'd release; and it was adjudg'd here, that the last was a Part of the Condition; I was at the Bar, when the Case between *Bernard* and *King* was spoken to, and I know *Rolle* did hold and deliver then, that if it had been alledg'd, that the Arbitrators had wholly deny'd and deserted their Power, it had let in the Umpire; so as that he might account within the Time allowed to the Arbitrators, and he stood upon this then, that it was implicitly alledged, *viz. postquam denegassent*, &c. but this was an hard Opinion of his, and he himself reports his own Judgment otherwise, 1 *Ro.* 262. It may be, he altered his Opinion, we inclined that the Award in the Case at the Bar is nought: For the Authority of the Arbitrators was not determined till after the 19th of *February*. For Justice *Croke* goes so far 1 *Cr.* 263. as to agree that Arbitrators may nominate an Umpire within the Time for their making their Award; so that the choosing the

Twisden's *Plea.*

the Umpire doth not extinguish their Authority, and therefore the Umpire could not make an Award upon the 19th of *February*; It is true the Arbitrators might choose upon that Day, or before: But, yet *they* might have made an Award, and therefore *he* could not. *Adjournatur.*

REFLECTIONS.

The Observation to be made upon this Debate is this:

In Cases of this Nature, setting aside such Considerations, as are more curious, than material, the Court should principally regard the Intent and Design of the Parties rather than the Formalities of any Deed: For, Merchants ought always to act *bona fide*, without any double Meaning, or Intent to circumvent, or deceive one another.

Now 'tis plain that in this Case, the Design of the Parties was, that if the Arbitrators could agree upon the Matter between themselves, the *Obliger* should stand to their Award, and that if they two should not agree, they should have Power to choose an Umpire to determine the Matter for them, and withal that for their Conveniency, they should have till the 19th Day of *February*, to resolve upon the Matter.

But the Arbitrators being of different Sentiments, and probably foreseeing that they should not agree between themselves concerning that Affair, they chose an Umpire to decide the Matter for them; And he having accordingly done it, the *Obliger* refused to submit to his Determination, only because he made the Award upon the 19th of *February*.

Now I think that according to the Custom of Merchants, that Award ought certainly to have been

been confirm'd, and that for the two following Reaſons.

Firſt. The Defendant brings no equitable Exception, or Objection againſt the Award, but being unwilling to perform it, catches at that Pretence to juſtify his Refuſal; which being only Matter of Law, ought not to be regarded, according to the Cuſtom of Merchants.

Secondly. Suppoſe this Award had not been pronounc'd till the 20th of *February*, no Exception in that Caſe could have been made againſt it, with Regard to the Time; now 'tis very likely if that had been ſo, that the Umpire would have made the ſame Award on the 20th, or any Day after that, which he did on the 19th; And therefore Regard being had to the Intent both of the *Obliger*, and the *Obligee*, at the making of the Bond, and likewiſe to the Intent of the Arbitrators, who by the Election of an Umpire, veſted him with a Power to end the Controverſy; upon the whole Matter, it muſt be concluded, that according to the Cuſtom of Merchants, that Award ought to have been confirm'd and ratify'd to all Intents and Purpoſes, and the Plaintiff ought to have recover'd Damages, and Coſts of Suit.

Sir Anthony Bateman's CASE.

A Caſe in Bankruptcy.

In the Trial at Bar, the Son and Daughter of Sir *Anthony Bateman* were Defendants; the Action was an *Ejectione firma*. The Defendants admitted the point of Sir *Anthony*'s Bankruptcy, but ſet up a Conveyance made by Sir *Anthony* to them, for the Payment of 1500 *l.* a-piece, being Money given to them by their Grandfather Mr. *Ruſſel*, to whom Sir *Anthony* took our Adminiſtration.

HALES. It is a voluntary Conveyance, unleſs you can prove, that Sir *Anthony* had Goods in his Hands

Hales's Opinion.

Hands of Mr. *Ruſſel*, at the Time of the Executing it. So they prov'd that he had, and there was a Verdict for the Defendants.

REMARK.

Concerning Merchants entering Caſh in their Caſh-Books themſelves, in their Caſh-keepers Abſence.

That Merchants here in *England*, who have Caſh-keepers, from whom they expect an Account of their Money, muſt take care not to write one Syllable either of the *Debit* or *Credit* of their Caſh in their Caſh-Books themſelves: But keep the Money till the Caſh-keeper comes home, and then deliver it to him, and ſee him enter it in the Book:

For it has been rul'd in Court, that in ſuch Caſes, the Caſh could not be call'd the Servant's, tho' the Maſter only enter'd 2 or 3 parcels of Money, paid when the Servant was abroad, and gave him the Money when he came home.

Butler *and* Play.

A Caſe, concerning a proteſted Bill of Exchange.

Upon a Motion for a new Trial in a Cauſe, where the Matter was upon the proteſting a Bill of Exchange.

Serjeant Maynard's *Opinion.*

Serjeant MAYNARD ſaid the Proteſt muſt be on the Day that the Money becomes due.

Twiſden's *Opinion.*

TWISDEN. It hath been rul'd, that if a Bill be denied to be paid, it muſt be proteſted in a reaſonable Time, and that's within a Fortnight: But the Debt is not loſt by not doing it on the Day. A new Trial was deny'd. *Mod. Rep. Vol.* p. 27.

REFLECTION.

It is a very great Misfortune, that the Method to be us'd in recovering the Value of Bills of Exchange amongſt us ſhould be ſo uncertain: And as I believe the trading Part are pretty well convinc'd, that our irregular and dilatory way of proceeding

ceeding, in ſuch Caſes, proves very detrimental to Commerce, ſo the Merchants would reap the Benefit, if they propoſed ſome few Regulations to the *Legiſlature*, for remedying ſuch Inconveniencies

Of the Mint of LONDON.

The Mint of *England* is a Corporation, conſiſting of the Wardens, Maſters, Workers, Moneyers, *&c.* ſettled by a Charter of King *Edward* III. and confirmed by his Succeſſors; the Office is kept in the Tower of *London*.

Warden. The Warden is to receive all Bullion and Plate brought to be coin'd, and to pay the Value; and in general, to overſee all the other Officers, *&c.*

Maſter. Next is the Maſter, who receives the Bullion from the Warden, and cauſing it to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers, from whom he receives it again when minted — his Salary 500 *l. per Annum.*

Comptroller. The Comptroller ſees the Money is made according to the juſt Aſſize — his Salary 300 *l. per Annum.*

Aſſay Maſter. The Aſſay Maſter tries the Bullion, and ſees it is according to the Standard: — his Salary 250 *l. per Annum.*

Clerks. There are ſeveral Auditors or Clerks to make up the Accompts, who have but ſmall Salaries.

Surveyor. The Surveyor of the Melting, ſees the Bullion caſt out, and takes care it is not alter'd after it is delivered to the Melters; —— his Salary 100 *l. per Annum.*

Graver. The Graver has 125 *l. per Annum.*

Engineer. The Engineer 100 *l. per Annum.*

Other Officers. There is alſo a chief Clerk and ſeveral under Clerks, Weigher, and Teller, Provoſt of the Company of Moneyers, and ſeveral Moneyers,

Melters Smiths, Blanchers, Moulders, Labourers, &c. And that Society is exempted from all publick Offices, and entituled to various Privileges.

Of preventing Frauds in the current Coin.

And that the *Engliſh* Coin may neither want the Fineneſs, nor Weight requir'd, it has been wiſely provided, that once a Year, the chief Officers of the Mint ſhould appear in the Star-Chamber at *Weſtminſter* before the Lords of the Council, with ſeveral Pieces of all the Sorts of Money coin'd the preceeding Year, taken at a Venture out of the Mint, and kept under ſeveral Locks by ſeveral Perſons, 'till call'd for, in order to be exactly aſſay'd and weigh'd by a Jury of 24 expert Goldſmiths, in the Preſence of the aforeſaid Lords.

Encouragement for Coining.

For the Encouragement of Coinage, I refer the Reader to an *Act*, made *Anno* CAROLI II. *Regis*,

To prevent Clipping and Counterfeiting.

And to prevent counterfeiting and clipping the current Coin of this Kingdom, I refer to *An Act*, made, *Anno* 6 and 7 GULIELMI III. *Regis*,

A great Quantity of Gold and Silver Coin'd.

The Author of, *Nummi Britanici Hiſtoria*, ſays, that from the beginning of Queen *Anne*'s Reign to the Year 1724, incluſive, there has been coin'd in *Great Britain*, above *Ten Millions* of Gold, and *five hundred Thouſand* Pounds *Sterling* in Silver.

Of the Standard Weight and Fineneſs of Engliſh *Gold and Silver.*

KING EDWARD I. Eſtabliſh'd a certain Standard for the *Engliſh* Silver Coin in this Manner:

Of the Weight.

Twenty four Grains made one Penny-weight; twenty Penny-weight, one Ounce; and twelve Ounces, or 5660 Grains, one Pound *Sterling*.

Of

Of these 12 Ounces, 11 Ounces and 2 Penny-weight were to be of fine Silver, and 18 Penny-weight in Allay: So that in those Days, the Pound Sterling was a Pound Troy in Weight; whereas now 'tis only $\frac{1}{5}$ of it. *And fineness of Silver.*

As pure Gold and Silver in their own Nature would be too flexible, the Silver is always harden'd with an Allay of Copper, and the Gold being the most flexible of the two, is harden'd with an Allay, sometimes all of Silver, and sometimes all of Copper, which makes the Difference of Colour, which is frequently seen in the *Guineas*.

The Pound weight, or 12 Ounces Troy of Gold, is divided into 24 Parts, which are called *Carrats*, each *Carrat* consisting of 20 Penny-weight, or half an Ounce; And this *Carrat* is again subdivided into four other Parts, called Grains, so that the Carrat Grain is 80 ordinary Grains. The Standard of Crown Gold is 22 *Carrats* of fine Gold, and 2 *Carrats* of Allay in the Pound Weight Troy. *Of the Weight* *And fineness of Gold.*

So that the Standard of *Sterling* Silver in *England* being 11 Ounces and 2 Penny-weight of fine Silver, and 18 Penny-weight of Allay of Copper, making a Troy Pound Weight, and so on proportionably — 12 Ounces of pure Silver, without any Allay, is worth 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and one Ounce is worth 5 *s.* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

The Proportion of Gold to Silver in *England*, is, as 1, to 14 and about $\frac{1}{2}$; so that one Ounce of Gold is worth 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces of Silver, or 3 *l.* 17 *s.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* *The Proportion of Gold to Silver.*

As it is convenient for Bankers, and other Persons dealing in Money, to know the Standard of Foreign Coins, which fall oftner into *their* Hands, than into any other Persons, I thought it proper, to insert the following Experiment for trying the Fineness

Fineneſs of Gold and Silver without Fire, and alſo a Table of the Fineneſs of ſeveral foreign Pieces of Gold and Silver, both extracted from *Roberts's* Map of Commerce.

A Method to try the fineneſs of Gold and Silver without Fire.

He ſays, that to avoid the uncertainty of trying Gold and Silver by Fire, by reaſon of various Caſualties incident to that Practice; 'tis better to try it by the Touch-ſtone, by comparing it with certain Needles, or Wires of Gold, Silver and Copper, of ſeveral Allays; Thoſe Needles or Wires to be of four Sorts, *viz.*

Of Gold and Silver.
Of Gold and Copper.
Of Gold, Silver, and Copper.
Of Silver and Copper.

The firſt three for the Tryal of Gold only, and the laſt for Silver.

Let there be 24 Needles, or Wires of Gold, made of the Weight of 24 *Carrats* each.

The firſt to be of 24 *Carrats* all of fine Gold.

The ſecond of 23 *Carrats* fine Gold, and 1 *Carrat* Silver.

The third of 22 *Carrats* fine Gold, and 2 *Carrats* Silver.

The fourth 21 *Carrats* fine Gold, and 3 *Carrats* Silver.

The fifth 20 *Carrats* fine Gold, and 4 *Carrats* Silver.

And ſo on, till there be but one *Carrat* fine Gold, and 23 *Carrats* Silver; diminiſhing always 1 *Carrat* of Gold, and adding another of Silver for it; marking upon them, the fineneſs of each Needle or Wire: And the like may be made, of other Mixtures of Gold and Copper, and of Gold, Silver, and Copper.

And for thoſe for the Tryal of Silver and Copper, let there be twelve.

The

The firſt all of fine Silver.

The ſecond of 11 Ounces of fine Silver, and 1 of Copper.

The third of 10 Ounces of fine Silver, and 2 of Copper.

And ſo on as before, till there be but 1 Ounce of fine Silver, and 11 of Copper.

The Uſe of which Wires, or Needles, is this. When you deſire to know the fineneſs of any Piece of Gold, or Silver, rub the Touchſtone with the ſame, and near it rub your Wires, or Needles, wetting all the Touches with your Tongue, you may be aſſured, that the Metal is of the Standard to the Colour of which it comes neareſt.

A Table ſhewing the Fineneſs of certain Gold and Silver Coins, according to their Eſtimation, at ſo much *per* Ounce in the Mint; each Ounce of the aforeſaid Gold Coins, having the Quantity under expreſs'd of fine Gold, beſides the Allay.

And each Pound of the Silver Coins having the Quantity, likewiſe under expreſs'd of fine Silver, beſides the Allay.

GOLD COINS.

The fineneſs of various Gold Coins.

	Carrats.	*Grains.*
Double Ducats,	23	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reyſers Rials,	23	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cruſado's ſhort Croſs	22	3
Cruſado's long Croſs	22	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
French Crown	22	$\frac{1}{2}$
Half Suffrants, or old Crown	21	3
Spaniſh Piſtoles	21	3
Milrees of *Portugal*	22	
Philippus Crown	17	3
Flemiſh Angel, the better Sort	22	

Flemiſh

	Carrat.	Grains.
Flemish Angel, the coarser Sort	18	
Old *Portugueſe*	23	3
The old Spaniſh	23	3 ½
The old Noble	23	3 ½
The old Angel	23	3 ½
The *George* Noble	23	3
The Salute	23	3
The Angel with the Gun-hole	22	
The great old Sovereign weight, 18 *s.* &c.	23	
The old Crown of *Henry* VIII.	21	
The old Sovereign of *Henry* VIII.	22	
The great Sovereign of *Henry* VIII.	20	
The half Sovereign of *Henry* VIII.	20	
The *Edward* Sovereign	21	
The *Elizabeth* Sovereign and Crown	22	
The *Philippus* Real	23	2
The old *French* Crown	22	2
The *Flanders* Rider	23	2 ½
The *Flanders* Noble	23	2
The golden Lyon	23	
The Ducat of *Caſtile*	23	2 ½
The old *Andreas* Gulden	18	3
The *Philippus* Gulden	15	3
The Ducat of *Valence*	23	2 ½
The *Hungary* Ducats of ſeveral Sorts	23	2 ½
The Ducats of *Rome*, *Bologn*, and *Milan*	23	2
The *Barbary* Gold	23	2
The double Piſtole, with the Picture of a King crown'd on one Side, and Arms on the other Side, in 1578.	21	3
The Quadruple Piſtole, with the Picture of a King crown'd on one Side, and Arms on the other	21	3 ½
The double Piſtole with the Image of an Apoſtle on one Side, and Arms on the other, in 1566.	33	1 ½

The

	Carrats.	*Grains.*
The double Piſtole with a Spread Eagle crown'd, and Arms in a Scutcheon, with two Letters, S. R.	23	3

SILVER COINS.

	Ounces.	*Penny-wt.*	
A Dollar with an Emperor on one Side, and four Crowns, *&c.* on the other Side, in 1577	8	18	*The fineneſs of various Silver Coins.*
A Dollar with 3 Horns in a Scutcheon, and two Creſts, and a Horſeman on the other Side	9	19	
A Dollar with a Lyon Rampant, and a ſpread Eagle on the other Side	9	18	
A Dollar with a Lyon, a Scutcheon in his Foot, and a Spread Eagle on the other Side	9	17	½
A Dollar with a Man's Body to the Waſte, and on the other Side, Arms and 2 Croſſes	9	14	
A Dollar with the Picture of the Duke of *Saxony*, and an Head on both Sides, and over the Head, two Swords a-croſs	10	17	
A ſmall Piece of Money, with a Man's Head on one Side, and Letters on the other	10	10	
A Dollar with a Croſs and a Crown, in 1569.	10	18	½
A Dollar of *Maximilian*, with a Spread Eagle, and the Picture of the Emperor, in 1569	10	12	½
A Dollar with a Croſs and a Crown, in 1569	10	14	½

	Ounces.	Pennyw't.
A Dollar with three Scutcheons and Arms, with the Picture of our Lady on the other Side	10	18
A Dollar with three Scutcheons, and Arms in them, and a Croſs with Arms on the other Side	10	18
A Dollar with three Scutcheons and Arms, and a Spread Eagle on the other Side, in 1549	10	18
A Dollar with a Spread Eagle, and a Crown over his Head, and the Picture of a Man on the other Side, in 1573	10	15
A Dollar with Arms, and the Picture of a Man, in 1549	10	14
A Dollar with three Scutcheons, and Arms in them, and a Spread Eagle with a Talbot's head, in 1549	11	2
A Dollar with three Crowns, and a Spread Eagle, and the *Philippus* Dollar of the baſer ſort	6	16
Another Dollar with three Crowns and a ſpread Eagle	10	14
A Dollar with a Lyon Rampant on one Side, and a Lyon in a Scutcheon, and half a Man on the other Side	8	18
A Dollar with a Hart, and the Arms in a Scutcheon	10	12
A Dollar with a wild Man, holding a Candle in his Hand, and a ragged Staff on the other Side, 1571	10	14
A Dollar of the ſame, and like Superſcription	10	13

A

	Ounces.	Pennywt.
A Dollar, with the Image of the Duke of *Saxony*, and his Arms	10	15
A Dollar of the ſame, with like Superſcription	10	2
A Dollar with a Lyon in the Scutcheon, and half a Man over the Lyon, and a Lyon Rampant on the other Side	9	
A *Spaniſh* Piece of Money, with a Sheaf of Arrows	11	2
Another Piece with a Croſs and a Lyon	11	3 ½
Another Piece with a Caſtle	11	2
Another Piece with Pillars and a Caſtle	11	3
A ſmall Piece of Money of the Earl of *Swarborow's*	11	4
A *Spaniſh* Ryal	10	
Another *Spaniſh* Ryal	9	
A *French* Teſtoon with 3 Flower-de-luces and 2 Heads with Crowns over them, and the King's Picture	10	15 ½
Another Teſtoon with a Flower-de-luce, and the King's Picture	10	2
Another Teſtoon with a Croſs, and an Head in the midſt of the Croſs, and a Face on the other Side.	10	1
A *French* Piece of Money, being call'd an Half Crown, with the Picture of a King, and on the other Side, Arms with 2 Lyons, 6 Flower-de-luces in an Eſcutcheon crown'd, and 2 E. on either Side the Arms, in 1682	10	
Alſo new *French* Money, with three Flower-de-luces in the Eſcutcheon and a Croſs with Flower-de-luces on the End	10	18

	Ounces.	Pennyw.
A *French* Soul	3	5 ½
A Piece of *Portugueſe* Money, being a Cruſade on one Side, and the Arms of *Portugal* on the other	11	1
Plate made in *Lyons* in *France*, mark'd with a Lyons Head	11	4
A Rouble of *Ruſſia*	11	12
A Muſtecego of *Venice*	11	8
A Marſello of *Ditto*	11	8
A Bagatin of *Ditto*	11	8
A Piece of *Ruſſia* Money	11	2
A Piece of Money of *Bologn*	9	16
A Piece of *French* Money, call'd a Florin	11	2
A Penny of *France*	4	11
A Slaper of *Ditto*	10	16
A Snaphen of *Guelderland*	7	15
Another Snaphen of *Ditto*	8	
Other Money of —— *Ditto*	4	18
Other Money of —— *Ditto*	3	4
A Snaphen of *Cleves*	7	
A Ditto of *Deventer*	8	
A Ditto of *Campen*	8	8
A Slaper of *Milan*	11	11
A Ditto of *Ravenna*	11	10
A Ditto of *Ferrara*	11	
A Ditto of *Sienna*	10	2
A Ditto of *Monſerrat*	7	5
A Cornebot of *Ditto*	6	6
A Slaper of *Ditto*	11	8
A Ditto of *Bourn*	11	
A Ditto of *Portugal*	11	
A Ditto of *Foboria*	11	
A Ditto of *Baden*	11	
A Ditto of *Wirtenberg*	10	16
A Ditto of *Lorrain*	10	
A Ditto of *Savoy*	7	12

A

	Ounces.	Pennywt.
A Ditto of *Peidmont*	5	6
A Ditto of *Saluſen*	6	10
A Cornebot of *Ditto*	7	4
A Slaper of *Alonſon*	6	6
Targe of *Piedmont*	6	10
Stick of *Salen*	6	6
Civitas *London*	11	2
Civitas *Cheſter*	10	17 ½
Civitas *Kingſton*	10	18
Villa St. *Edmonsbury*	10	13
Civitas *Berwick*	10	18
Civitas L. *Bors*	11	1 ½
Ditto — *Ditto*	11	
Civitas *Canterbury*	10	18
Ditto — *Ditto*	11	1
Henry III. a Penny	11	2 ½
Ditto — Ditto	11	2
A Groat of King *Edward* III.	10	19 ¼
A Ditto of King *Edward* IV.	10	19 ½
A Ditto of *Henry* VIII.	10	18 ¼
An old *Henry* Groat with a long Face and long Hair	10	19 ¼
A Gun-hole Groat, *Henry* VIII.	9	
The firſt Gun-ſtone Groat of *Henry* VIII.	8	
The ſecond Gun-ſtone Groat of *Henry* VIII.	6	
A Sixpence of King *Edward* VI.	10	19 ½
A Sixpence of *P.* and *Mary*	10	18
A Groat of *Henry* VIII.	11	1 ½
The firſt Harp Groat of *Henry* VIII.	4	
The ſecond Ditto	10	
The third Ditto	6	1
An *Iriſh* Ditto	5	19
Another *Iriſh* Ditto	10	
A *Scotch* Groat	9	1 ½
Another Ditto	9	16

	Ounces.	Penyweit.
A Penny of *Genoa*	10	3
Carolus of *Burgundy*	10	
Money of *Anglesey*	6	
A Penny of *Camarien*	11	
A Groat of *Poland*	9	

Thus much being said of the Essay made a great many Years ago of the Standard of those foreign Coins; I shall next insert a short Account of the *Roman* Coin.

Of the first Roman Coins. The first Coin that was in Use amongst the *Romans* was of *Brass*, and thence their Treasury was call'd, ÆRARIUM, and Æs (Brass) became a common Denomination for Money in General.

Money had likewise several other general Appellations, such as *Pecunia* from *Pecus*, (Cattle) in which the ancient Riches of the World were thought to consist; and therefore there was on some of the first Coins the Representation of several of those Animals.

It was likewise call'd by the Names of *Nummus* and *Moneta*; The Derivation of which Words being controverted amongst the Learned, I shall leave the Dispute, and come closely to the Matter of Fact.

After the *Romans* had considerably extended their Conquests, and made themselves Masters of the Riches of the Nations they had subdued, *Silver* and *Gold* became as valuable amongst *them*, as they had been amongst all other polite Nations; and then to their ancient Coins of *Brass*, they added others of *Silver* and *Gold*.

The first Silver Coin. The first Silver Coin was the *Denarius*, coin'd, I think, about 484 Years, after the building the *And Gold Coin.* City, and Gold Coins came in Use about 60 Years after that.

The

The Proportion then betwixt the Silver and Braſs, in reſpect of Weight, amongſt them was very ſtrange; for the *Denarius* of Silver, was the ſeventh part of the Ounce, and the Ounce the twelfth part of the Pound, and yet was eſteem'd in Value equal to ten Aſſes, which was a braſs Coin of a pound Weight; ſo that one pound in Silver was eſteem'd at 840 pounds in Braſs: When their Coins of Gold came in Uſe, they were eſteem'd ten times the Weight in Silver; But this Diſproportion betwen Silver and Braſs laſted not long, and the *Denarius* of Silver, in proceſs of Time, ſuffer'd ſo many Diminutions, that at length it had left only a Name, and of ſo ſmall a Value, as not worth the Coining.

Alteration of Silver Weights by various Statutes.

And indeed in reſpect of Weight, a conſiderable Alteration has in a far leſs time befallen our own Coin; as for Inſtance, our Penny, which we find, in the Time of *Ethelred*, to be the 20th part of the Troy Ounce, under *Edward* III. came to be the 26th part; and under *Henry* VI. it fell to the 32d part; In *Edward* IV. Time, it came to the 40th part; In *Henry* VIII. Time, at firſt it was the 40th, then the 45th, part; afterwards 60 Pence were made of the Ounce; In the 2d *Elizabeth*, and during her Reign, and ever ſince, 62 Pence have been made of the Ounce; ſo that the Penny in *Edward* I. Time was more than three times the Weight of ours.

Statute 9. Edward III.
Statute 2. Henry VI.
Statute 5. Edward IV.
Statute 36. Henry VIII.

All Coins are made of Gold, Silver, Braſs, or Copper, or of ſome of theſe mix'd together, either more or leſs; theſe Materials are produc'd, ſome from the Earth, and ſome from the Rivers, and are finer and purer in ſome Places than others: The fineſt *Gold* is found in *Rivers*, and the fineſt *Silver* in *Germany*; and all Gold hath naturally in ſome Silver and Copper; and Silver a little Gold and Copper. Of Silver their is commonly 4 *per Cent*, or

or the 25th part thereof Gold; One Piece of Gold can't be ſaid to be finer than another, any otherwiſe, but according to a greater or leſſer mixture with other Metals: That is called *Virgin Gold* which never was in the Fire, and is the fairest and ſofteſt, but the ſoftneſs leaves it: Gold when it comes out of the Earth is ſoft, but is harden'd by the Air; and is like a piece of Gold red hot, for then it is ſofter and more flexible, the ſharpneſs of the Air being taken away by the Fire.

What is meant by Virgin Gold.

The mix'd Matter is call'd, *Cendrée*: the finer the Matter or *Cendrée* is, the better, whether it be of Gold or Silver, becauſe of it's being more fit to be apply'd to all ſorts of Work; for there is much Trouble in extracting the coarſer Stuff, or Droſs from it.

Gold is brought out of a great many Countries, as the Mountains of *Bohemia*, Rivers of *Pannonia*, *Sweden*, ſome very fine comes from *Barbary* and *Guiney*: They uſed formerly to bring 2000 *l.* Weight of Gold from the Rivers and Mountains in *Spain* every Year, but that Stock has been a long time exhauſted, as are ſome of the Mines in the *Spaniſh-Weſt-Indies*; ſo that now for the moſt part it comes from *Peru*.

The greateſt part of Silver comes from the *Spaniſh-Weſt-Indies*, tho' a great deal is found in *Hungary* and ſeveral other Places in *Europe*.

As I am about to ſpeak of the *Engliſh* Weights of Gold and Silver, compar'd with thoſe of ſeveral other Countries, I preſume ſome little Account of the ancient *Roman* Weight will be acceptable to the curious.

The ancient Roman Weight was thus: One Pound was divided into 12 Ounces, one Ounce into 24 Grains, or *Scrupula*; *Scrupulum* is $\frac{1}{288}$ *l.* or $\frac{1}{101}$ *Beſſas*; the *Dragma* is 3 *Scrupula*, and $\frac{1}{96}$ *l.*

Of the ancient Roman Weight.

The

the *Sextula* is $\frac{1}{6}$ Ounce, or 4 *Scrupula*: *Siliqua* $\frac{1}{4}$ Ounce, or 6 *Scrupula*, *quod Semunciam facet*: *Semuncia* is 12 *Scrupulæ*, *Duellum* is 2 *Sextulæ*: *Assis* was formerly a Brass Piece of Money, valu'd at $\frac{1}{10}$ *Denarius*, and is now call'd in *Germany* *Quadrans*, or *quatrin*; The *Sextans* is called *Ootlyn*. A *Greek* Talent was 60 *Minæ*, *i. e.* a *Scock*; a *Minæ* was 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces, each of 8 *Dragma's*, so a *Minæ* was 100 *Dragma's*, and a Talent 6000 *Dragma's*: Some of the *Greek* Talents were 8000 *Dragma's*; That of *Ægypt* 80 *l.* *Sevilia*, 1400 old, or 1500 new *Dragma's*; *Sirium Talentum* 1500 *Dragma's*; *Euboicum*, or *Babylonicum* 7000 *Dragma's*, or *Bistophores*, at *Rhodus* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1000 *Dragma's*; 6000 *Dragma's* as above were a *Greek* Talent, 8 *Dragma's* an Ounce, 72 Ounces in a Talent; and therefore *Budens* reckon'd a Talent at 600 gold *Crowns* at 10 *s.* *Flem. per* Piece, which is 300 *l.* *Flemish*, or at 750 *Onciales* at 8 *s. per* Piece, which is also 300 *l.* *Flemish*; And *Talentum Auri* 3600 *l.* *Flemish*; A *Myrias* was always 10,000, and was for the most part understood of *Dragma's*, and also sometimes of *Sicli*, or half Ounces; A *Myrias* being 10,000 *Dragma's*, 8 *Dragma's* in an Ounce, and twelve Ounces in a Pound, there were 104 Pounds 2 Ounces in a *Myrias*: A *Myrias* of *Guilders* is 10,000; A *Sestertius* was always 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* also the *Hebrew* *Maneg* was a *Sestertius* of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* *viz.* great Pounds of 30 Ounces, every Ounce was 2 *Sicli Sancti*; *Siclus*, is also call'd *Stater*, or half Ounce, an Ounce 2 *Sicli*, or 4 *Girags Obolior*: *Victoriatus Romanorum* was a Silver Piece, valued at, 4 *Nummi Sestertii*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Nummi* was 10 *Denarii*, valu'd at 4 *Carlins*, each of 10 *Deniers*: *Denarius* was at *Bazel* 20 *Raphen*, or Pence, *Juinarius* was 10 *Raphen*; *Denarius* was worth 10 *l.* of Copper, *i. e.* *Triobolum*.

The ROMAN Distinction of Weights.

16 *Tetradagma's* which is ¼ an Ounce, were

21 ⅓ *Tridagma's*,
64 *Dragma's*,
128 *Trioboli*,
384 *Oboli*,
3840 *Momenta*,
32 *Didragma's*,
96 *Tretroboli*,
192 Dioboli, or *Denarii*,
768 *Imoboli*.

VETUS PONDUS ROMANORUM.

64 *Denarii*,
128 *Quinarii*, i. e. 5 *Asses*,
256 *Sestertii*, or 2 ½ *Asses*,
640 *Libellæ* or *Asses*,
1280 *Semi Libellæ*,
2560 *Teruncii*.

LIBRA ROMANA.

12 Ounces,
84 *Denarii*,
168 *Victoriati*,
336 *Sestertii*
840 *Asses*,
3320 *Quadrantes*, or *Teruncii*,
5040 *Sextantes*, i. e. *Oertlyn*.

The

The ENGLISH *Weights for Gold and Silver, compar'd with thoſe of ſeveral other Countries.*

The *Engliſh* Pound Troy of Gold and Silver, conſiſting of 12 Ounces, and the Ounce contains 480 Grains, and the Pound in courſe 5760.

Of theſe the *Roman* Pound contains 5256, and that Pound being likewiſe divided into 12 Ounces, the Ounce contains 438 Grains.

The *Paris* Pound, or Standard for Gold and Silver of 16 Ounces, 7560 Grains, and the Ounce 472 ½.

The *Spaniſh* Pound, or Standard for Gold and Silver of 16 Ounces, taken at *Gibraltar*, 7090 Grains: Another weigh'd at *Gibraltar* 7085 Grains.

The *Spaniſh* Pound in *Vilalpondus* is but 7035 Grains.

The *Venetian* Pound, or Standard for Gold and Silver of 12 Ounces, 5528 Grains; the Ounce 469 ⅓.

The *Neapolitan* Pound, or Standard for Gold and Silver of 12 Ounces, 4950 Grains; the Ounce 412 ½.

The Pound, or Standard for Gold and Silver of 12 Ounces, at *Florence*, *Piſa*, and *Leghorn* 5286 Grains, the Ounce 440 ½ Grains.

The Pound, or Standard at *Sienna* for Gold and Silver of 12 Ounces, 5178 Grains; the Ounce 431 ½.

The Ounce at *Genoa*, for Gold and Silver 405 ½ Grains.

The *Turkiſh* Oketh, or Oke at *Conſtantinople*, conſiſting of 400 Silver Drams, 19128 Grains.

The Silver Dram generally uſed in the *Turkiſh* Dominions, *Perſia*, and the *Mogul*'s Countries, is taken to be 47 $\frac{1}{16}$ Grains.

The

The *Turkiſh* Sultani, or *Egyptian* Xeriff, being a Gold Coin, with which, the *Barbary* and *Venetian* Chequeens, and *Marienberg* Ducat, very nearly agree with 53 ½ Grains.

The Ratal, or Rotulo for Gold and Silver of 144 Drams at *Cairo*, 6886 $\frac{2}{17}$ Grains.

The Ratal, or Rotulo for Silk of 720 Drams at *Damaſcus*, (with which I ſuppoſe they formerly weigh'd their Gold and Silver; becauſe moſt Countries uſe the ſame Weights for Silk, Gold, and Silver) 34430 ½ Grains.

Having given ſome Account of the *ancient* and *modern* Coins, and Money-Weights, and of the preſent Denominations of Money in general, let us next examine the State and Value of the Coins of thoſe Nations, with whom we drive any conſiderable Trade, either in Exchange, or Merchandize: For, to know the real intrinſick Value of moſt kinds of Money, is the only true Method to come at the Knowledge of the juſt *Par*.

Mr. RICARD in his Book of Exchange, written in *French*, and publiſh'd at *Amſterdam*, compares the *Par* of the undermention'd Coins, (aſſay'd in *Holland*) with the Rixdollar of that Place.

The Rixdollar of 50 Stivers, according to that Eſtimation, is worth as he tells us,

In *England* 4 s. 6 d. or 54 d. *Sterling*.
In *France* 60 Sols *Tournois*, or a *French* Crown in Specie whatever be it's current Value.
In *Brabant* 48 Stivers, or 96 Groots.
In *Hamburgh*, 48 Stivers Lubs.
In *Nuremberg*, the Rixdollar of 90 Cruitzers.
In *Frankfort*, the ſame.
In *Dantzick*, the Rixdollar of 90 Groſs.
In *Koningsberg*, the ſame.
In *Berlin*, the Rixdollar of 30 Groſs.
In *Breſlaw*, the ſame.

In

In *Leipſick*, the Rixdollar of 24 Groſs.
In *Spain*, the Piece of Eight.
In *Venice*, 150 Soldi.
In *Genoa*, the Piaſtre of 5 Lires, or 100 Soldi.
In *Leghorn*, the Piaſtre of 6 Lires, or 120 Soldi.
In *Geneva*, The Crown of 10 Lires, 6 Soldi of that Place.

The *Par* of Exchange, according to the ſaid Mr. RICARD, is, between LONDON, and

Paris, 54 *d. Sterling* for the *French* Crown of 60 Solz, in Specie.
Amſterdam, 1 *l. Sterling* for 37 *s.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* or 444 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* Groſs.
Antwerp, 1 *l. Sterling* for 35 *s.* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* or 426 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* Groſs.
Hamburg, the ſame
Spain, 74 $\frac{61}{110}$ *d. Sterling* for the ſame Ducat of 375 Marvedies; or 54 *d. Sterling* for the Piaſtre of 272 Marvedies.
Portugal, 7 *s.* 6 *d. Sterling* or 90 *d.* for 1000 Rees.

Between PARIS, and

Amſterdam, the Crown of 60 Solz in Specie, for 50 Stivers.
Antwerp, the ſame for 48 Stivers, or 96 Groots.
Hamburgh, the ſame.
Spain, the ſame for the Piaſtre of 272 Marvedies.
Portugal, the ſame for 600 Rees.
Frankfort, the ſame for 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cruitzers of Exchange.
Nuremberg, the ſame for 90 Cruitzers current.
St. *Gal*, the ſame for 102 Cruitzers current.
Venice, 100 Crowns aforeſaid, for 100 $\frac{21}{25}$ Ducats Banco.

Between

Between AMSTERDAM, and

Spain, 137 $\frac{12}{61}$ *d.* for the Ducat of 375 Marvedies.
Portugal, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ *d.* for the Cruſade of 400 Rees.
Antwerp, 100 *d.* for 96 *d.*
Dantzick, 1 *l.* Groſs, for 216 *Poliſh* Groſſes.
Koningsberg, the ſame.
Frankfort, 100 *d.* for the Rixdollar of 90 Cruitzers current, or 88 $\frac{21}{169}$ *d.* for the Florin of 65 Ditto, in Exchange.
Hamburgh, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ Stivers for the Dollar of 2 Marks, or 32 Stivers Lubs.
Nuremberg, 72 $\frac{2}{3}$ *d.* for the Florin of 65 Cruitzers current.
Venice, 99 $\frac{1}{3}$ *d.* for the Ducat in Bank of 24 Groſs.
Genoa, 100 *d.* for the Piaſtre of 5 Lires.
Leghorn, the ſame for the Piaſtre of 6 Lires.

Between ANTWERP, and

Hamburgh, 96 *d.* for 48 Stivers Lubs.
Frankfort, 88 $\frac{61}{113}$ *d.* for the Florin of 65 Cruitzers of Exchange.
Nuremberg, 69 $\frac{1}{3}$ *d.* for the Florin of 65 Cruitzers current.
Venice, 95 $\frac{21}{113}$ *d.* for the *Venetian* Ducat in Bank.

Between HAMBURGH, and

Spain, 132 $\frac{8}{17}$ *d.* for the Ducat of 375 Marvedies.
Portugal, 64 *d.* for the Cruſade of 400 Rees.
Venice, 95 $\frac{21}{113}$ *d.* for the *Venetian* Ducat.
Frankfort, The Dollar of 32 Stivers Lubs for 49 $\frac{1}{3}$ Cruitz. of Exchange, or 100 Rixdollars of 48 Stivers Lubs for 99 $\frac{27}{37}$ Rixdollars of *Frankfort*.

Dantzick,

Dantzick, the Dollar of 32 Stivers Lubs for 61 ½ *Poliſh* Groſſes.

Koningsberg the ſame.

Nuremberg, the ſame Dollar for the like Number of Cruitzers, current of *Nuremberg*.

Between FRANKFORT, and

Venice, 122 $\frac{11}{12}$ Florins of 60 Cruitzers of Exchange for 100 Ducats in Bank.

Nuremberg, 100 Florins of 60 Cruitzers of Exchange for 121 $\frac{12}{18}$ Florins.

Between NUREMBERG, and

Venice, 148 ½ Florins current for 100 Ducats in Bank.

St. *Gal*, 100 Florins current for 113 ½ Florins of St. *Gal*.

Another Account of the Par *of Money and Exchange.*

By HENRY DES AGUILIERS.

According to this Gentleman's Account, the *Par* of Money is, as under, *viz.*

Between AMSTERDAM, and

Antwerp, 25 Florins of *Amſterdam*, for 41 *l.* Groſs of *Antwerp*, at which rate 1 Florin is worth 3 *s.* 2 $\frac{10}{11}$ *d.* Groſs.

Cadiz, 17 Florins for 57 Rials of Plate; at which Rate, 1 Florin is worth 3 Rials, 12 Marvedies.

Dantzick, 5 Florins of *Amſterdam*, for 6 Florins or Gilders of *Dantzick*, ſo that 1 Florin of *Amſterdam* is worth 1 ½ Florin of *Dantzick*.

Frank-

Frankfort, 5 Florins of *Amsterdam*, for 3 Florins of 60 Cruitzers of *Frankfort*; so that 1 Florin is worth 36 Cruitzers.

Hamburgh, 5 Florins of 6 Marks Lubs; so that 1 Florin is worth 1 ½ Mark, or 1 Mark 3 Stivers 2 $\frac{10}{11}$ *d.* Lubs.

Leipsick, 5 Florins for 2 Rixdollars.

London, 100 Florins for 9 *l. Sterling*.

Paris, 5 Florins for 6 Livres, or 2 Crowns *Tournois* in Specie.

Venice, 1 Florin for three *Venetian* Lires, or 60 Soldi.

Between ANTWERP, and

Cadiz, 1 *l.* Gros for 20 Rials 39 $\frac{1}{10}$ Marvedies.

Dantzick, 2 *l.* Gros for 15 Florins, or Gilders of *Dantzick*; or 1 *l.* Gros for 7 Florins, 15 Groſſes.

Frankfort, 4 *l.* Gros for 15 Gilders, or Florins of *Frankfort*; so that 1 *l.* Gros is worth 3 Guilders, 45 Cruitzers.

Hamburgh, 2 *l.* Gros for 15 Marks Lubs; so that 1 *l.* Gros is worth 7 Marks 8 Stivers Lubs.

Leipsick, 2 *l.* Gros for 5 Rixdollars; so that 1 *l.* Gros is worth 2 ½ Rixdollars of *Leipsick*.

London, 16 *l.* Gros for 9 *l. Sterling*; so that 1 *l.* Gros, is worth 11 *s.* 3 *d. Sterling*.

Paris, 2 *l.* Gros for 15 Livres; so that 1 *l.* Gros is worth 7 Livers, 10 Solz.

Venice, 4 *l.* Gros for 75 Lires; so that 1 *l.* Gros is worth 18 Lires 15 Soldi.

Between CADIZ, and

Dantzick, 95 Rials for 34 Florins of *Dantzick*; so that 1 Rial is worth 13 ½ Deniers of *Dantzick*.

Frank-

Frankfort, 95 Rials for 17 Florins of *Frankfort*; so that the Rial is worth 60 Cruitzers 2 $\frac{12}{17}$ Deniers.

Hamburgh, 95 Rials for 34 Marks; so that the Rial is worth 5 Stivers 2 $\frac{31}{34}$ *d.* Lubs.

Leipsick, 285 Rials for 34 Rixdollars; so that 1 Rial is worth 2 Groſs 1 $\frac{19}{34}$ Deniers.

London, 1900 Rials for 51 *l. Sterling*; ſo that 1 Rial is worth 6 $\frac{21}{34}$ Pence.

Paris, 95 Rials for 34 Livres; ſo that 1 Rial is worth 7 Sols 1 $\frac{17}{34}$ Deniers *Tournois*.

Venice, 19 Rials for 27 Lires; ſo that 1 Rial is worth 17 $\frac{11}{19}$ Soldi of *Venice*.

Between FRANKFORT, and

Dantzick, the Cruitzer of *Frankfort* for the Groſs of *Dantzick*.

Hamburgh, 1 Florin for 2 Marks Lubs.

Leipsick, 3 Florins of *Frankfort* for 2 Rixdollars ſo that 1 Florin is worth 16 Groſs of *Leipsick*.

London, 20 Florins for 3 *l. Sterling* ſo that 1 Florin of 60 Cruitzers of *Frankfort* is worth 3 *s. Sterling*.

Paris, 1 Florin for 2 Livres.

Venice, 1 Florin for 5 Lires.

Between HAMBURGH, and

Dantzick, 1 Mark Lubs for the Florin of *Dantzick*.

Leipsick, 3 Marks Lubs for one Rixdollar of *Leipsick*.

London, 40 Marks Lubs for 3 *l. Sterling*; ſo that 1 Mark is worth 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Paris, 1 Mark for the Livre.

Venice, 2 Marks for 5 Lires; ſo that 1 Mark Lubs is worth 2 Lires, 10 Soldi.

Between LEIPSICK, and

Dantzick, 1 Rixdollar of *Leipſick* for 3 Florins of that Place.
London, 40 Rixdollars for 9 *l. Sterling*; 1 Rixdollar is worth 4 *s.* 6 *d.*
Paris, 1 Rixdollar for 3 Livres.
Venice, 2 Rixdollars for 15 Lires.

Between LONDON, and

Dantzick, 3 *l.* for 40 Florins, or Gilders; ſo that 1 *l.* is worth 13 Florins, 10 Groſs.
Paris, 3 *l.* for 40 Livres; 1 *l.* is worth 13 Livres, 6 Solz, 8 Deniers. Suppoſing the Crown in Specie, to be always valu'd at 60 Solz, or 3 Livres *Tournois*.
Venice, 3 *l.* for 100 Lires of *Venice*; 1 *l.* is worth 33 ⅓ Lires *Ditto*.

Between PARIS, and

Dantzick, 1 Livre for the Florin.
Venice, 1 Livre of *France* for 2 Lires, 15 Soldi of *Venice*.

Between VENICE, and

Dantzick, 15 Lires for 2 Florins; ſo that 1 Lire is worth 12 Groſſes.

Of the Money and Exchange of GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, *and the* BRITISH *Plantations in* AMERICA.

THE Money of *England* is expreſs'd in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, *Sterling*, in which all Accompts are kept; there is the Fraction of a Penny frequently made Uſe of, as ¼ ½ and ¾ of a Penny, which is 1, 2, or 3 Farthings.

The Pound conſiſts of 20 Shillings, the Shilling of 12 Pence, and the Penny of 4 Farthings.

The Term *Sterling* is a very ancient Word; Authors differ about the Etymology of it; ſome alledging it is deriv'd from the Name of a certain People; ſome, that it comes from a Bird of that Name; others, that it is deriv'd from a Caſtle: But we need not be uneaſy about its Derivation, ſince we know its Signification; For, in my humble Opinion, *Sterling* and *Standard* are ſynonimous Terms, and are only made uſe of, to diſtinguiſh *Engliſh* from foreign Money —— for the Word *Sterling* is made uſe of in the Statute of the 25th of *Edward* III. and in many of the old Indentures of the Mint, and is the ſame with the *Standard* and *Allay* of *old Eaſterling*, which ſignify'd a Penny, and was three times as heavy as it is now. *Of the Word Sterling.*

The real Species of *England* is of three Sorts, *viz.*

GOLD,
SILVER,
COPPER.

The Species of Gold is

The Gold Species.

The *Guinea* (ſo call'd, I preſume, from the Country of that Name, from whence probably the Gold, it was firſt coin'd of, came) which paſſes current at this Time for 21 Shillings.

The Half *Guinea*, 10 s. 6 d.

The Quarter *Guinea*, Two *Guinea*, and Five *Guinea* Pieces are very rarely to be met with in any Payments.

The *Jacobus*, an old Broad Piece, ſo call'd from King *James* I. in whoſe Reign they were coin'd, but lately call'd in, and renoin'd at the Mint.

The *Carolus* likewiſe deriv'd from King *Charles* I.

Several other Pieces of *Engliſh* Gold are to be ſeen in the Hands of particular Perſons, but very few in Trade.

The Silver Species is

The Silver Species.

The *Crown*, being 5 Shillings, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *Pound Sterling*.

Half a *Crown*, 2 s. 6 d.

A Shilling,

A Sixpence.

There are likewiſe ſmall Pieces of 4 d. 3 d. 2 d. and 1 d. but they are rather kept as little Curioſities, than diſburſ'd in Payments.

The Copper Species is

The Copper Species.

The Halfpenny, and

The Farthing made uſe of for conveniency of ſmall Change, without which, the low part of Trade would meet with great Difficulties.

I ſhall now proceed to the Operations of the Exchange of *London* to other Places.

London, gives the certain for the uncertain Prices of the Exchange to *Amſterdam*, *Rotterdam* and all *Holland*, *Antwerp*, all *Flanders*, *Brabant*, and *Hamburgh*, but *Sterling* for 36 to 38 Shillings of thoſe Countries. *Exchange from London, to Holland, Flanders, and Hamburgh.*

London, gives the uncertain for the certain Prices of the Exchange to the following Places, *viz.*

Paris, and all *France*, from 30 to 40 Pence *Sterling*, for 1 *Ecu* of 3 Livres, or 60 Sols *Tournois*. *To all* France.

Cadiz, *Madrid*, *Bilboa*, and all *Spain*, from 40 to 60 Pence *Sterling*, for one Piaſter, or Piece of Eight, valu'd at 8 Reales, or 272 Marvedies. *To all* Spain.

Liſbon, *Oporto*, and all *Portugal*, from 55 to 75 Pence *Sterling*, for 1000 *Rees*, or 1 Milree. *To all* Portugal.

Venice, from 42 to 60 Pence *Sterling*, for 1 Ducat of 24 Groſſes, *Banco*. *To* Venice.

Milan, the ſame for the Ducat of that Place of 5 Lires, 15 Soldi. *To* Milan.

Rome, the ſame for the *Roman* Crown. *To* Rome.

Florence, the ſame for the Crown of 7 ½ Lires. *To* Florence.

Genoa, the ſame for the Piaſter of 5 Lires. *To* Genoa.

Leghorn, the ſame for the Piaſter of 6 Lires. *To* Leghorn.

Geneva, the ſame as at *Paris*. *To* Geneva.

London exchanges with *Germany*, *Savoy*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Switzerland*, and *Muſcovy* or *Ruſſia*, by way of *Amſterdam* and *Hamburgh*. *To* Germany, Ruſſia, &c.

London exchanges with *Ireland* from 6 to 16 *per Cent.* in favour of *London*.

LONDON

London exchanges with all Holland, Flanders, &c

LONDON upon HOLLAND, FLANDERS, BRABANT, and ZEALAND.

Books and Accompts are kept in *Holland*, in Gilders, Stivers, and Penningens.

16 Penningens	make	1 Stiver	*Banco*, or current Money.
20 Stivers	make	1 Gilder	*Banco*, or current Money.
50 Stivers	make	1 Rixdollar	*Banco*, or current Money.

London exchanges with *Holland*, in Pounds *Sterling*, for Pounds, Skillings, and Groots *Flemiſh*, which are only imaginary, but underſtood, thus:

1 Groot *Flemiſh* is $\frac{1}{2}$ Stiver *Holland*	Sometimes *Banco*, and ſometimes current Money.
6 Stivers *Hol.* or 12 Groots *Flem.* is 1 Skilling *Flem.*	Sometimes *Banco*, and ſometimes current Money.
6 Gilders *Hol.* or 20 Skill. *Flem.* is 1 *l. Flem.*	Sometimes *Banco*, and ſometimes current Money.

A Merchant of *London* draws upon any of the aforeſaid Places 573 *l. Sterling*, at 34 *s. per l. Sterling*, How much muſt be receiv'd for the ſaid Bill?

	l.	
10 *s.* is $\frac{1}{2}$	573	
4 *s.* is $\frac{1}{5}$ of 573 *l.*	286 : 10	
	114 : 12	
	974 : 2	*Dutch* Money.
	20	
	19482	
	12	

Divide by 4 | 0)23378 | 4 Groots.
Anſwer, Gilders 5844--24 Groots, or 12 Stivers

OR

OR THUS:

	l.
Multiply the Contents of the Bill	573
By the Price of the Exchange	34
	2292
	1719
Divide by	2 | 0)1948 | 2 Skillings.
Multiply Pounds *Flemiſh*,	974 — 2 Stivers.
By	6 Gilders in 1 *l. Flemiſh.*
Anſwer, Gilders	5844 : 12 Stivers.

ANOTHER WAY:

		l.	
34		573	*Sterling.*
12	Multiply by	408	Groots.
408 Groots.		4584	
		22920	

Divide by 4 | 0)23378 | 4 Groots.
Anſwer, Gilders 5844 : 24 Groots, or 12 Stivers.

London *upon* Hamburgh.

London *with* Hamburgh.

Books and Accompts are kept here in Marks, Skillings, and Pfennings, or in Rixdollars, Skillings and Pfennings.

12 Pfennings	=	1 Skilling	} *Banco*, or current Money.
16 Skillings	=	1 Mark	
3 Marks	=	1 Rixdollar	

London exchanges with *Hamburgh* in Pounds *Sterling*, for Pounds, Skillings, and Groots *Flemiſh*, which are thus underſtood:

6 Pfennings is ½ Skilling, or 1 Groot *Flem.*
6 Skillings, or 12 Groots *Flem.* is 1 Skil. *Flem.* } *Banco.*
20 Skill. *Flem.* or 1 Pound *Flem.* is 7 ½ Marks

A Bill of 690 *l. Sterling* at 33 *s.* 4 ½ *d. per l. Sterling*, drawn upon *Hamburgh*, What muſt be receiv'd there?

		l.
10 Skillings is	½	345
2 Ditto is	⅒	69
1 Ditto is	⅕	34 : 10
3 Pence is	¼	8 : 12 : 6
1 ½ Penny is	⅛	4 : 6

Multiply Pounds 1151 : 8 : 9 *Flemiſh.*
By 7 ½ Marks in a Pound *Flemiſh.*

8057
575 : 8
3 : 4 : 6

Anſwer, Marks 8635 : 12 : 6 Skillings and Pfennings.

London

LONDON upon FRANCE.

Books and Accompts are kept here in Livres, Solz, and Deniers *Tournois*. London with France.

12 Deniers	make	1 Solz,
20 Solz		1 Livre
3 Livres		1 Ecu, or Crown.

London exchanges with *Paris* and all *France*, in Pence, *Sterling*, for their Crown of 3 Livres, or 60 Solz *Tournois*.

A Bill is drawn upon *Paris* for 734 : 17 : 6 *Sterling* at 36 ¼ *d. Sterling* for 1 Crown of 3 Livres or 60 Solz *Tournois*, how many Livres must be receiv'd there?

Livres.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
36 ¼	3	734	17	6
4		20		
145	1	14697		
		12		
		176370		
		4		
		705480		
		3		
		145)2116440(14596 Livres		
		666		
		864		
		1394		
		890		
		20		
		20		
		1400		

145)400(2 Sold.
110
12
145)1320(9 Deniers.

Anſwer 14596 : 2 : 9 $\frac{15}{145}$

LONDON *upon* SPAIN.

London *with* Spain. Books and Accompts are kept here in Rials and Marvedies.

1 Rial | $\frac{34}{8}$ | 34 Marvedies } Old Money.
8 Rials | | 1 Piaſtre, or Piece of 8 }

London exchanges with *Madrid*, *Seville*, *Cadiz*, *Bilboa*, and all *Spain* in Pence *Sterling* for Piaſtres, Rials, and Marvedies, which are Real.

London draws upon *Seville*, 472 : 15 : 6 at 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d. Sterling per* Piaſtre, how many Piaſtres, of 272 Marvedies, ~~muſt be~~ receiv'd?

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
49 $\frac{1}{2}$	472	15	6
4	20		
198	9455		
	12		
	113466		
	4		

198)453864(2292
578
1826
444
Remains 138
Anſwer, 2292 $\frac{138}{198}$ Piaſtres.

LONDON upon VENICE.

London with Venice.

Books and Accompts are kept here in Ducats and Groſſes *Banco*, and ſome in Lires, Soldi, and Denari, and thus underſtood,

12 Denari	make	1 Soldo,
20 Soldi	make	1 Lire,
5½ Soldi	make	1 Groſs,
24 Groſſes, or 6 ¢ Lires	make	1 Ducat.

London exchanges with *Venice* in Pence *Sterling*, for Ducats *Banco*, of 24 Groſſes, which are only imaginary, and 20 *per Cent.* better than the old current Money, which old current Money is more or leſs than 20 *per Cent.* better than the new current Money, call'd *Piccoli*.

A Bill is drawn upon *Venice*, for 619 *l. Sterling*, at 50 *d. Sterling per* Ducat *Banco*, how many Ducats muſt be receiv'd there?

Multiply the Sum for which the Bill is drawn 619 *l. Sterling*.
By the Pence in a Pound *Sterl.* 240

24760
1238

Divide by the Price of the Exchange. 5 | 0)14856 | 0

2971—⅓

Anſwer Ducats 2971 : 4 ⅓ Groſſes.

As

How to reduce Bank Money of Venice to current.

As I have before obſerved, *Banco*, is 20 *per Cent.* better than current Money, and *that* by an Order of the State; ſo that when you would reduce *Banco* to current Money, you muſt divide by 5, and that brings out the *Agio*, which added to the *Banco*, makes current Money

Example.

Reduce 475 Ducats *Banco* to current Money.

Divide by 5)475

Add 95

570

So that 475 Ducats *Banco*, make 570 current.

Current Money to Bank.

On the contrary, to reduce current-Money to *Banco*, divide by 6, and that quotient ſubſtract from the current-Money, and the Remainder is *Banco*.

Example.

Reduce 570 Ducats current to *Banco*.

6)570

95

Ducats 475 *Banco*.

LONDON *upon* MILAN.

Books and Accompts are kept here in Lires, Soldi, and Deniers, and are thus understood London with Milan.

12 Deniers	make	1 Soldo,
20 Soldi		1 Lire.

l. s. d.

A Merchant remits 273 : 08 : 9 to *Milan*, at 53 *d. Sterling per* Ducat; how much Money muſt be paid at *Milan?*

l. s. d.
273 : 08 : 9
d. 240 Value of 1 *l. Sterl.*

10920
548

s. d. 65520
Add for 8 : 9 195.

Divide by 53)65625(1238 11/53

126

202

435

11

1238 11/53 Ducats of 5 *Italian* Lires, and 15 Soldi each, muſt be paid at *Milan* for 273 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.* *Sterling*.

LONDON

LONDON, *upon* LISBON *and* OPORTO.

London with Lisbon and Oporto.

Books and Accompts are kept here in *Rees*, which is real ſeparating the Hundreds from the Thouſands, with an o with a line thro' the Middle, as the Thouſands are from the Millions by a point, thus —

London draws on either of the aforeſaid Places, 962 *l. Sterling* at 62 *d. Sterl. per* Milree; what muſt be receiv'd for the Bill?

962
240

38480
1924

62)230880(3723 $\frac{54}{62}$ Milrees.

448

148

240

54

Anſwer 3723871 Rees

LONDON

LONDON *upon* GENOA, *and* LEGHORN.

Books and Accompts are kept here in Pezzi, Soldi, and Denari, and sometimes in Lires, Soldi, and Denari, which are thus understood: London upon Genoa and Leghorn.

12 Denari	1	1	Soldo,
20 Soldi	1	1	Lire,
5 Lires *Genoa*,	1	1	Pezzo,
6 Lires *Leghorn*,		1	Pezzo.

London exchanges with *Genoa* in Pezzi, Soldi, and Denari, at 5 Lires, or 100 Soldi each Pezzo.:

London exchanges with *Leghorn* in Pezzi, Soldi, and Denari, at 6 Lires, or 120 Soldi per Pezzo, which Pezzi are here call'd Dollars.

A Bill is drawn upon *Leghorn* for 1239 *l.* at 51 *d. Sterl. per* Pezzo of 6 Lires; what muſt be receiv'd at *Leghorn*?

1239
240
49560
2478

Divide by 51)297360
Anſwer Pezzi 5830 : 11 : 9

LONDON

London *upon* Florence.

London with Florence. Books and Accompts are kept here in Lires, Soldi and Deniers, and some in Ducats or Crowns, Soldi, and Deniers; and are thus understood

12 Deniers	make	1 Soldo
20 Soldi	make	1 Lire
7 Lires	make	1 Ducat, or Crown of Gold.

London exchanges with *Florence* in Pence *Sterling*, for their Ducat, or Crown of Gold of 7 Lires 10 Soldi.

London draws upon *Florence* 675 *l. Sterl.* at 59 Pence *Sterl. per* Crown

	l	
	675	
Multiply by	240	*d. in a l. Sterling.*
	27000	
	1350	
Divide by the price of the Exchange	59)162000(2745 $\frac{45}{59}$	Crowns for Answer
	440	
	270	
	340	
	45	

London

London with Rome.

The Money of *Rome* is thus understood.

3 Deniers,	1 Quartrin
5 Quartrins,	1 Bayock, or Solde
10 Bayocks or Soldi	1 Jule,
2 Jules,	1 Pelton,
10 Jules,	1 Crown, or Scudo Moneta.

London exchanges with *Rome* in Pence *Sterl.* for the Crown, or Scudo Moneta.

What must be receiv'd for a Bill of 263 *l. Sterl.* drawn upon *Rome* at 64 *d. Sterl. per* Crown?

263
240
1052
526
64)63120(986 Crowns of 10 Jules.
552
400
16

After this short and plain Account, with the preceeding Examples of the *London* Exchange upon foreign Countries: I shall just mention the Bank of *England*; and then proceed to a short Relation concerning Bankrupts.

Of

Of the BANK *of* ENGLAND.

AS this Company is indebted for its Rise to the Exigencies to which the late chargeable War had reduced the Kingdom, so it proved a happy Relief to the Necessities of the Nation in the Time of calling in the clipp'd Money, which has been already mention'd.

This Corporation was established by an Act of Parliament, in the Fifth and Sixth of K. *William* and Q. *Mary*. The principal Things regarded in their original Constitution, were, *First*, That there should be 24 Directors, besides a Governor, and Deputy-Governor, and of these, there must be 13 to make a *Quorum*.

Secondly, That they should be chosen annually.

Thirdly, That they should be sufficiently interested in the Joint-Stock: The Qualification of each Director, was, to hold 2000 *l.* Stock. Their Capital Stock at that Time being but 1,200,000 *l.*

The first Proposal for establishing the *Bank*, was but indifferently looked upon, and few People, either Abroad or at Home, believ'd it would ever rise to any great Height, much less arrive to the Condition it now is in; the Capital Stock in their Books, at this Time, being about 9,000,000 *l.* which falls short of the Debt due to them from the Government, that being 10,000,000 *l.*

By the 12th of *Ann*, ch. 11. Sect. 24 and 25, upon twelve Months Notice after the First of *August*, 1742, the *Bank*'s yearly Fund of 100,000 *l.* is redeemable; and after Redemption of that, and the

the other Funds then engaged to the *Bank*, their *Corporation* is to *ceaſe* and *determine*.

By the 11th *Geo.* I. ch. 9. and the 1ſt of *Geo.* II. ch. 8. and the 2d of *Geo.* II. ch. 3. The *Bank* is to continue a Corporation, and enjoy all Capacities, Powers, Privileges, and Advantages to them belonging, until the Redemption of all the Annuities, or Funds in the ſaid *Acts* mentioned.

By the 4th of *Geo.* II. ch. 9. the *Bank* is to continue a Corporation, till the Annuities of 3 *per Cent.* payable by their Cashier ſhall be redeemed, that is, they are to be a Corporation to all Intents and Purpoſes, relating to the receiving and paying, or accounting for the ſaid Annuities: So it is expreſſed in the ſaid Act.

The *Bank* (as I before obſerved) in its firſt Progreſs, met with many Difficulties, and at this Day has many obſtinate and irreconcileable Enemies; but, in my humble Opinion, as they have no reaſonable Grounds to be ſo, it ought to be encouraged and protected, both on Account of the Service it has done the Government on ſome very nice Occaſions, and the Conveniences it affords to Trade.

In the firſt Place, no Body can be ignorant of the Service it has done the Government, that is acquainted with the State of the Nation in the Year 1696, and about the Time the clipp'd Money was called in.

Secondly, as to the Conveniences it affords to Trade, it is evident, that if the Scarcity of Money in the late War had not been in a great Meaſure ſupplied by the Currency of *Bank* Notes, the Trade of that great City of *London*, and conſequently of a great Part of the Nation, muſt have been at a Stand.

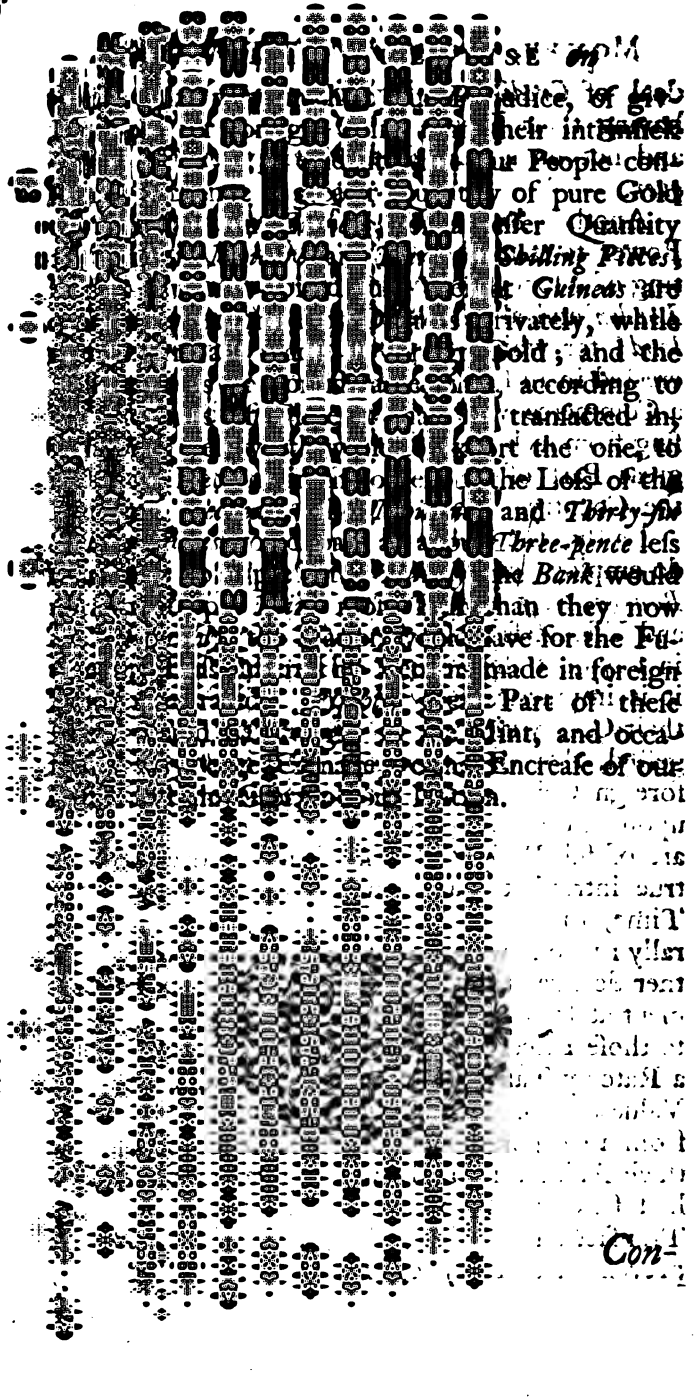
That *Banks* are not ſuch prejudicial Things as by ſome eſtimated, is plain from the Example of

the three wisest Republicks in the World, *viz.* *Holland*, *Venice*, and *Hamburgh*. But then it is remarked by the Enemies of our *Bank* Corporation, that the Stocks of those foreign *Banks* are deposited in real Specie, and not imaginary. 'Tis true, there is an immense Quantity of Specie and Bullion in the *Bank* of *Amsterdam*, and there is likewise a great Quantity in that of *Hamburgh*; But the Fund of the *Bank* of *Venice* is entirely imaginary; that is, to say, it is in the Hands of the State just as that of *England* is; and yet we see it flourishes, and is in good Reputation all over the World.

And indeed in the Main, the *Banks* of *Amsterdam* and *Hamburgh* have no other Fund but the Security of the State; the Specie and Bullion deposited in them, being the sole Property of private Persons, and placed there for greater Safety. And I may venture to say, that no *Bank* in the World is better secured than that of *England*, which having the whole Nation for its Foundation and Security, is safer than if the whole 9,000,000 were deposited in Bullion and Specie.

And here I cannot omit taking Notice, that I think our *Bank* Corporation, according to a late Scheme published, have not made Use of all the Privileges and Powers they are vested with. For Instance, the *Bank* has Power to lend Money on *Lands*, and no Doubt might have put out prodigious Sums that Way, and have had a better Interest for their Money than most private People, because whoever borrowed it of them would be free from any Charges for the Procuration or Continuation of it, and free from the uncertain sudden Demands, often artfully made by private Persons, to distress and make Advantage of a Borrower. And, besides the *Profit*, there is a great

[illegible]



Concerning BANKRUPTS.

I shall here give an Alphabetical Abstract of all such Statutes, and Clauses in Statutes, as are now in Force, relating to BANKRUPTS.

Allowance to Persons making Discovery of Bankrupt's Estate.

EVERY Person discovering any Money, Estate, or Effects, belonging to any Bankrupt (after the Time allowed to such Bankrupt to surrender and conform) not before come to the Knowledge of the Assignees, shall be allowed Five Pounds *per Cent.* and such further and other Reward, as the Assignees and the major Part of the Creditors in Value present, at any Meeting of the Creditors shall think fit. *Anno* 5 Geo. II. *Regis*, cap. 30.

Allowances to Commissioners.

Commissioners shall be allowed 20 *s.* each for each Meeting, and 20 *s.* each for executing every Deed of Assignment, Dividend, or other Deed; and 10 *s.* each for every Warrant of Contribution or Seizure. But if any Commissioner shall take more than the aforesaid Allowances, or order any Expence to be made for Eating or Drinking, at the Charge of the Creditors, or out of the Estate of the Bankrupt, he shall be for ever disabled from acting in that, or any other Commission founded on the Statutes concerning Bankrupts. 5 Geo. I. *Regis*, cap. 24.

Allowing a Creditor's Certificate of the Proof of his Debt gratis.

The Commissioners shall give *gratis* to any Creditor a Certificate under their Hands, of his having proved his Debt.

Allowing a Bankrupt diſcovering his Eſtate 5 l. per Cent. *but not to exceed* 200 l. *and the neat Produce to pay* 10 s. *in the* Pound.

A Bankrupt conforming to Law, ſhall be al-
[redacted]
by his Diſcovery, to be paid him by the Aſſignees; provided the ſaid Sum of 5 *l. per Cent.* amounts not to more than 200 *l.* and the Remainder of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate by him ſo diſcovered and recovered is ſufficient to pay the Creditors 10 *s.* in the *Pound*, after all Charges are deducted. And in Caſe the neat Produce can pay 12 *s.* in the *Pound*, the ſaid Bankrupt to be allowed 7 *l.* 10 *s. per Cent.* provided the ſaid 7 *l.* 10 *s. per Cent.* amount not to more than 250 *l.* And in Caſe the ſaid neat Produce will pay 15 *s.* in the *Pound*, the ſaid Bankrupt to be allowed 10 *l. per Cent.* provided the ſaid 10 *l. per Cent.* exceeds not 300 *l.* but in Caſe the neat Produce will not pay 10 *s.* in the *Pound*, the ſaid Bankrupt ſo diſcovering his Eſtate, ſhall be allowed and paid by the Aſſignees ſo much Money, as the ſaid Aſſignees and Commiſſioners authorized ſhall think fit to allow, not exceeding 3 *l. per Cent.* *An.* 5. Geo. II. *Regis Sect.* 9.

If the neat Produce will pay 12 *s. in the* Pound, *then to be allowed* 7 *l.* 10 *s.* per Cent. *but not to exceed* 250 l.

If 15 *s. in the* Pound, *to be allowed* 10 l. per Cent. *but not to exceed* 300 l. *and if it will not pay* 10 *s. in the* Pound, *to be allowed any Sum not exceeding* 3 l. per Cent.

A Bankrupt ſhall be allowed 2 *s.* 6 *d. per Diem* for attending the Aſſignees in Order to ſettle Accompts.

2 *s.* 6 d. *allowed for Attendance.*

No Merchant, or other Trader, within the Deſcription of any of the Statutes againſt Bankrupts, who ſhall put himſelf into the Service of any Ambaſſador, or other publick Miniſter of foreign Princes and States, ſhall have any Manner of Benefit by the Act, *for preſerving the Privileges of Ambaſſadors*, 7 Ann. *Regi. cap.* 12.

Ambaſſadors cannot protect Bankrupts.

No Bankrupt is obliged to deliver up his own, or his Wife's, or Children's neceſſary wearing Apparel, nor is ſuch Apparel liable to Seizure. 5 Geo. I. *cap.* 24.

Apparel of Bankrupts not liable to Seizure.

The

The Perſon of a Bankrupt is not liable to be arreſted for Debt, or Eſcape-Warrant, in going to, ſtaying with, or coming from the Commiſſioners, if he attend in Obedience to any Notice, or Summons from them: but on producing ſuch Summons or Notice, he ſhall be diſcharged. And if after ſuch Summons ſhewn, any Officer ſhall detain ſuch Bankrupt, he ſhall forfeit 5*l. per Diem* to the Bankrupt's Uſe. 5 GEO. I. *cap.* 24.

Arreſt, a Bankrupt not liable to in attending the Commiſſioners.

Aſſignees of Bankrupts Eſtates may adjuſt Accompts that remain unballanced, between Bankrupts and their Debtors, and take the Ballance due in full Diſcharge thereof. 3 GEO. I. *cap.* 12.

Aſſignees of Bankrupt's Eſtates, what to do.

When a Commiſſion is iſſued, the Commiſſioners ſhall forthwith, after they have declared the Perſon a Bankrupt, cauſe Notice thereof to be given in the *London-Gazette*, and appoint a Time and Place for the Creditors to meet (which Meeting for *London* and the *Bills of Mortality* ſhall be at *Guildhall*) to chooſe Aſſignees of the Bankrupt's Eſtate: At which Meetings the Commiſſioners ſhall admit the Proof of any Perſon's Debt by Affidavit, and permit any Perſons duely authorized by Letter of Attorney from any Creditor, to vote in the Choice of Aſſignees: And the Commiſſioners ſhall aſſign the Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects to ſuch Perſons as the Creditors ſhall chooſe: And the Aſſignees ſhall keep Books of Account, in which they ſhall enter all Sums of Money and other Effects, which they ſhall receive out of the Bankrupt's Eſtate; which Books, Creditors who have proved their Debts, may inſpect as often as they pleaſe. 5 GEO. I. *cap.* 24.

No Creditor, or other Perſon for him, ſhall vote in the Choice of Aſſignees, whoſe Debt amounts not to 10*l.* or upwards; or, who ſhall not prove his Debt as far as he is able, and pay Contribution-Money.

The Commiſſioners may immediately appoint Aſſignees, who may be removed at the Meeting of the Creditors, if the major Part of them ſhall think fit: The Aſſignees ſo removed, ſhall deliver up and aſſign all the Effects of the Bankrupt, which ſhall then be in their Hands, to the Aſſignees ſo choſen by the Creditors: And all ſuch Effects ſhall be veſted in ſuch new Aſſignees: And if any of the firſt Aſſignees ſhall, by the Space of 14 Days after Notice of the Choice of ſuch new Aſſignees, and of their Conſent to accept ſuch Aſſignment, refuſe or neglect, by Writing under their Hands, to make ſuch Aſſignment and Delivery, every ſuch Aſſignee ſhall forfeit 200 *l.* to be divided among the Creditors, and recovered by Action of Debt, *&c.* by ſuch Perſons as the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, with full Coſts, *&c.*

If after any Aſſignment made purſuant to the Choice of the Creditors, it be found neceſſary to vacate ſuch Aſſignment; the *Lord-Chancellor*, upon the Petition of any Creditors, may make ſuch Order therein as he ſhall think reaſonable.

And if a new Aſſignment be ordered to be made by the Creditors, the Debts, Eſtate, and Effects of the Bankrupt ſhall be veſted in ſuch new Aſſignees, who may ſue for the ſame in their own Names, diſcharge any Action, *&c.*

The Commiſſioners ſhall give Notice in the two *London-Gazettes* immediately following the Removal of ſuch Aſſignees, and the Appointment of new ones, that ſuch Aſſignees are removed, and ſuch others appointed in their Stead.

The Aſſignees may make Compoſition with the Bankrupt's Debtors, and take ſuch reaſonable Part as can be gotten, in full Diſcharge of the Debts.

Where any Commiſſion hath iſſued againſt a Bankrupt ſince the Expiration of 4 and 5 ANN. *cap.*

cap. 17. the Creditors may meet, on publick Notice of 40 Days given in the *Gazette*, either to allow of, or to remove the Aſſignees choſen by the Commiſſioners, and to elect others in their Place: and upon electing ſuch new Aſſignees, the Commiſſioners ſhall be re-inveſted and re-intitled to the Bankrupt's Eſtate, and may diſpoſe thereof as fully as if no former Aſſignment had been made: and the Commiſſioners are to execute a new Aſſignment to ſuch new Aſſignees; who ſhall be legally veſted in all ſuch Part of the Bankrupt's Eſtate, as ſhall not have been got in by the former Aſſignees, who ſhall join in ſuch new Aſſignment by the Commiſſioners; and ſhall deliver over on Oath to the new Aſſignees all the Goods, Books, and all other the Effects of the Bankrupt in their Power or Poſſeſſion. 5 GEO. I. *cap.* 24.

Aſſurance Corporations not liable to Bankruptcy.

No Governor, Director, or other Officer of either of the Corporations to be erected by this Act, ſhall, in Reſpect of his Share therein only, be adjudged liable to be a Bankrupt. 6 GEO. I. *c.* 18.

Bankers, Brokers, and Factors liable to Bankruptcy.

Bankers, Brokers, and Factors, entruſted with Money, Goods, and Effects, belonging to other Perſons, ſhall be liable to this and other Statutes made concerning Bankrupts. 5 GEO. I. *c.* 24.

Bank of England.

No Member of the Bank of *England* ſhall, in Reſpect of his Stock therein only, be adjudg'd liable to be a Bankrupt. 7 and 8 WILL. III. *c.* 31. like Clauſe in the Act of 8 and 9 WILL. III. *c.* 19. like Clauſe in the Act 5 ANNÆ *cap.* 13. like Clauſe in the Act of 3 GEO. I. *c.* 8.

Bills, Bonds, and Promiſſory Notes, &c. how far liable to the Benefit of the Acts relating to Bankrupts.

Perſons who have ſold Goods upon Truſt or Credit, and taken Bills, Bonds, Promiſſory Notes, or other perſonal Securities for their Money, payable on future Days of Payment, and Commiſſions of Bankruptcy being taken out againſt the Buyers of ſuch Goods before the Money due on ſuch

Bills, &c. is become payable; the Persons so giving Credit upon a good and valuable Consideration, for Money or other Thing whatsoever, which shall not be due before the Time of the Buyer's becoming a Bankrupt, shall be admitted to prove their Bills, &c. in like Manner as if they had been made payable presently; and shall be entitled to a proportionable Share and Dividend of such Bankrupt's Estate; in Proportion to the other Creditors, deducting only a Rebate of Interest, and discompting such Securities after the Rate of 5 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, for what he shall so receive, to be computed from the Payment thereof, to the Time such Debt would have become payable by such Securities.

Every Bankrupt shall be discharged from such Bond, Note, or other Security, and have the Benefit of the several Statutes against Bankrupts, in like Manner as if such Money had been due before the Time of his becoming Bankrupt.

Creditors may join in a Petition for a Commission upon Bill, Bond, &c.

A Creditor, in Respect of such Debt, shall be deemed a sufficient Creditor, to petition for the suing forth a Commission. 5 GEO. II. *Sect.* 22.

Creditors in taking out a Commission must give Bond in 200 l. *Penalty to prove their Debts.*

The Creditors petitioning for a Commission, shall, before the same be granted, give Bond to the *Lord-Chancellor* in the Penalty of 200 *l.* conditioned for proving their Debts, as well before the Commissioners, as upon a Trial at Law, in Case the due issuing forth of the same shall be contested; and also for proving the Party a Bankrupt at the Time of taking out the Commission; and to proceed farther on such Commission, &c. and if such Debt shall not be really due, or if the Party cannot be proved a Bankrupt; but on the contrary, it shall appear that such Commission was taken out fraudulently and maliciously, the *Lord-Chancellor* may, upon Petition of the Party grieved, examine into the same, and order Satisfaction

to

to be made him; and for the better Recovery thereof, may assign such Bond to the Party grieved, who may sue the same in his own Name. 5 GEO. I. c. 24.

Certificate how allowed.

No Bankrupt shall be entitled to the Benefits allowed by this Act, unless the Commissioners shall certify to the *Lord-Chancellor*, &c. that he hath made a full Discovery of all his Estate and Effects, and in all Things conformed himself to the Directions of the Act; and that there does not appear to them any Reason to doubt of the Truth of such Discovery; or that it is not a full Discovery of all the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; and unless four Parts in five in Number and Value of the Creditors shall sign the Certificate, and testify their Consent to such Allowance and Certificate, and to the Bankrupt's Discharge; to be also certified by the Commissioners, who are not to certify 'till they have Proof by Affidavit, or Affirmation, in Writing of the Creditors signing such Certificate; and the Power by which any Person shall be authorized to sign for them, which shall be laid before the *Lord-Chancellor*, &c. with the Certificate, in Order to the allowing and confirming the same; and unless the Bankrupt make Oath, that such Certificate and Consent were obtained fairly and without Fraud; and unless such Certificate, after such Oath, be allowed by the *Lord-Chancellor*, or by two of the Judges of the Courts at *Westminster*, to whom the Consideration thereof shall be referred by the *Lord-Chancellor*: and the Creditors shall, if they think fit, be heard against the making such Certificate, and the Confirmation thereof. 5 GEO. I. c. 24.

Any Bribe given by a Bankrupt to a Creditor to persuade him to sign is void.

Every Bond, Bill, or other Security, given by any Bankrupt to the Use of any Creditor, as a Consideration to persuade him to sign such Allowance or Certificate, shall be void.

No

Conditions for Creditors taking out a Commiſſion of Bankrupt.

No Commiſſion of Bankrupt ſhall be awarded againſt any Perſon on the Petition of one, or more Creditors, unleſs the ſingle Debt of the petitioning Creditor do amount to 100 *l.* or upwards; or the Debt of two Creditors to 150 *l.* or upwards; or the Debt of three, or more Creditors, to 200 *l.* or upwards.

Commiſſions of Bankrupt ſuperſeded, on what Account.

If any Bankrupt, after a Commiſſion is iſſued againſt him, ſhall pay to the Perſons who ſued out the ſame, or deliver any Goods, or give other Satisfaction for his Debt, whereby ſuch Perſon ſhall privately have more in the Pound than the other Creditors, ſuch Payment, *&c.* ſhall be deemed ſuch an Act of Bankruptcy, whereby ſuch Commiſſion ſhall be ſuperſeded: and the *Lord-Chancellor* may award to any Creditors petitioning, a new Commiſſion: And the Perſons taking ſuch Goods, or other Satisfaction, ſhall pay back, and deliver up the ſame, or the full Value, to ſuch Perſons as the Commiſſioners acting under ſuch new Commiſſion, ſhall appoint, in Truſt for the other of the Bankrupt's Creditors.

Concealers of Bankrupts Eſtates, how puniſhed.

Every Perſon who has accepted of any Truſt, and ſhall conceal any Eſtate, real or perſonal, of any Perſon becoming Bankrupt, and ſhall not, within 30 Days after the iſſuing of the Commiſſion, and Notice thereof, diſcover ſuch Truſt and Eſtate in Writing to one or more of the Commiſſioners, and ſubmit to be examined by them, and truly diſcover the ſame, ſhall forfeit 100 *l.* and double the Value of the Eſtate concealed, for the Uſe of the Creditors; to be recovered by Action of Debt in the Name of the Aſſignees; and Coſts ſhall be allowed to either Party, as in other Caſes. 5 GEO. I. *c.* 24.

Days, the Number allowed a Bankrupt to ſurrender.

A Bankrupt muſt ſurrender himſelf in 30 Days after Notice that a Commiſſion is iſſued againſt him, and he declared a Bankrupt. 5 GEO. I. *c.* 24.

The

The *Lord-Chancellor* may enlarge the Time for the Bankrupt's ſurrendring, not exceeding 60 Days, to be computed from the End of the ſaid 30 Days; ſo as ſuch Order be made 5 Days at leaſt before the Time on which ſuch Perſon was to ſurrender. *Lord Chancellor may enlarge the Time.*

Bankrupts deſcribed by 13 ELIZ. *cap.* 6. By 21 JAC. I. *c.* 19. All Acts, ſo far as they relate to the Deſcription of a Bankrupt, made void: and no Perſon within any of the ſaid Deſcriptions, ſhall, by Reaſon thereof, be adjudged to be within the Statutes of Bankrupts. 10 ANNÆ, *cap.* 15. *Deſcribing Bankrupts by former Acts, void.*

But no Sale of the Eſtate of any Perſon within the ſaid Deſcription, or any Diſtribution of the ſame by any Commiſſion of Bankruptcy, made before the 20th of *April*, 1712, ſhall be hereby impeached.

None that adventure in the *Eaſt-India* or *Guiney* Company, or put their Money into Stock for carrying on the Fiſhing Trade, and receive their Dividend in Goods, which they ſell or exchange, ſhall, by Reaſon thereof only, be liable to the Statutes of Bankrupts. 13 & 14 CAR. II. *c.* 24. *East-India, or Guiney Company not liable to Bankruptcy.*

No Member of the *Eaſt-India* Company ſhall, in Reſpect of his Stock therein only, be liable to be a Bankrupt within the Meaning of any of the Statutes made concerning Bankrupts. 9 & 10 WILL. III. *cap.* 24.

No Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, or Director of the *South-Sea* Company, or any of the Truſtees, or other Perſons whatſoever, who ſhall be entruſted, or any Ways concerned in the Circulation or Exchanging of the *Exchequer-Bills*, purſuant to this Act, ſhall, for that Cauſe only, be adjudged to be a Bankrupt, within the Meaning of any Statute made againſt, or concerning Bankrupts. 6 GEO. I. *cap.* 4. *Exchequer Bills, no one concerned in circulating them, is liable to Bankruptcy for that Cauſe only.*

No Contractors for circulating the *Exchequer-Bills* to be made forth in Purſuance of this Act, ſhall, for

for that Cauſe only, be adjudged liable to be a Bankrupt. 8 GEO. I. *cap.* 20. The like Clauſe in 9 GEO. I. *cap.* 18. Like Clauſe in 11 GEO. I. *cap.* 27. Like Clauſe in 11 GEO. I. *cap.* 4.

Farmers, Graſiers, Drovers of Cattle, Receiver-General of Taxes, not liable to Bankruptcy.

No Farmer, Graſier, Drover of Cattle, or Receiver-General of Taxes granted by Parliament, ſhall be entitled, as ſuch, to the Benefits of this Act; or be deemed a Bankrupt within this or any of the Statutes concerning Bankrupts. 5 GEO. I. *cap.* 24.

Felony, what Acts committed, or omitted, makes it ſo in a Bankrupt.

If any Perſon, ſince the 14th of *May*, 1729, became, or ſhall hereafter become a Bankrupt, and againſt whom a Commiſſion hath, or hereafter ſhall iſſue, whereon he ſhall be declared a Bankrupt, ſhall not within 42 Days, after Notice in Writing left at his Place of Abode, and Notice in the *London-Gazette*, that ſuch Commiſſion hath been iſſued, and of the Time and Place of a Meeting of the Commiſſioners, ſurrender himſelf to them, and ſubmit to be examined upon Oath, or, if a Quaker, upon his ſolemn Affirmation, and conform himſelf to the ſeveral Statutes concerning Bankrupts, and upon ſuch Examination diſcover how, in what Manner, to whom, and upon what Conſideration, he hath diſpoſed any of his Goods, or Eſtate, and all Books, Papers, and Writings, relating thereto, of which he, or any Perſon in Truſt for him, was poſſeſſed at the iſſuing out of the Commiſſion; and deliver up to the Commiſſioners all ſuch his Goods, Eſtate, *&c.* Books, *&c.* as at his Examination ſhall be in his Poſſeſſion (his, and his Wife's, and Childrens neceſſary wearing Apparel only excepted) ſuch Bankrupt, in Caſe of wilful Omiſſion of any of the Premiſes, being thereof convicted, ſhall be adjudged a Felon, and ſuffer as ſuch without Benefit of Clergy. 5 GEO. II. *Sect.* 1.

If

If a Bankrupt, or any other by his Order, Conſent, or Privity, ſhall remove, conceal, deſtroy, or imbezzle, any Goods, Money, or Effects, whereof the Bankrupt, or any Perſon in Truſt for him, was poſſeſſed, or entitled to, all, after, or during the Time of his becoming, or continuing a Bankrupt, to the Value of 20 *l.* or any Books of Accompts, Bonds, Bills, or other Writings relating thereto, with Intent to defraud the Creditors, every ſuch Bankrupt, being lawfully convicted thereof, ſhall be adjudged a Felon, and ſuffer as ſuch, without Benefit of Clergy; and ſuch Felon's Goods ſhall be divided amongſt the Creditors.

Felony, for a Bankrupt to conceal, or ſuffer to be concealed Effects, Books, &c. to the Value of 20 l.

Nothing in this Act ſhall extend to grant any Privilege to any Bankrupt, who ſhall have loſt in one Day the Value of 5 *l.* or in the Whole, the Value of 100 *l.* within 12 Months next preceding his becoming a Bankrupt, in playing at Cards, Dice, Tables, Tennis-Bowls, Shovel-board, or by Cock-fighting, Horſe-Races, Dog-Matches, or Foot-Races, or any other Paſtime, or Game whatſoever; or by bearing a Part in the Stakes, or Wagers, or by betting on the Sides of ſuch as play, act, ride, or run, as aforeſaid. 5 GEO. I. c. 24.

Gaming diſables a Bankrupt from the Privileges of the Act, if he loſes the Value of 5 l. in one Day, or the Value of 100 l. in the Whole, in 12 Months preceding his Bankruptcy.

Upon Certificate under the Hands and Seals of the Commiſſioners, that a Perſon is proved a Bankrupt, the Judges of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, and all Juſtices of Peace, are to grant their Warrant for apprehending ſuch Perſon, and to commit him to the Goal of the County where taken, there to remain till releaſed by Order of the Commiſſioners, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals. The Goaler is required to receive ſuch Perſon into his Cuſtody, and forthwith to give Notice thereof to one of the Commiſſioners, who are to ſend their Warrant forthwith for the delivering

Impriſonment, wherein a Bankrupt is liable to.

of ſuch Bankrupt to the Perſons authorized thereby to convey him to them to be examined. 5 GEO. I. *cap.* 24.

If any Perſon ſo apprehended, ſhall, within the Time allowed by this Act, ſubmit to be examined, and in all Things conform, as is hereby required, he ſhall receive the Benefit of this Act, as if he had voluntarily ſurrendered.

The Goaler ſhall keep the Perſons of all Bankrupts, committed by the Commiſſioners, Judges, or Juſtices of the Peace, in cloſe Cuſtody within the Walls of the Priſon, 'till they ſubmit to be examined, and conform to this and other Acts; or 'till they be diſcharged by the *Lord-Chancellor*, *&c.* or otherwiſe by due Courſe of Law.

And if ſuch Perſon be removed by *habeas Corpus*, the Goaler of the Priſon, to which he ſhall be committed, ſhall keep ſuch Priſoner within the Walls of the Priſon, 'till diſcharged.

If any Goaler wilfully ſuffer any Bankrupt to eſcape, or to go without the Walls of the Priſon, 'till diſcharged, he ſhall forfeit 500 *l.* for the Uſe of the Creditors.

A Goaler refuſing to ſhew a Creditor the Bankrupt, to forfeit 100 l. *for his firſt Offence, and* 200 l. *for every other.*

The Goaler, on Requeſt of any Creditor, who hath proved his Debt, and ſhall produce a Certificate thereof under the Hands of the Commiſſioners, ſhall forthwith ſhew the Perſon ſo committed to him, to ſuch Creditor; which if he refuſe to do, he ſhall forfeit 100 *l.* and for every other like Offence 200 *l.* to be recovered by Action of Debt in any Court of Record at *Weſtminſter*, in the Name of the Creditor requeſting ſuch Sight of ſuch Priſoner: which Forfeitures ſhall be divided amongſt the Bankrupt's Creditors.

Bankrupts liable to Impriſonment after Certificate al-

If a Bankrupt, after his Certificate obtained and confirmed, ſhall on Fourteen Days Notice given him to attend the Aſſignees, in Order to ſettle Accompts between him and his Creditors, or to attend

send any Court of Record to be examined touching the ſame, refuſe or neglect ſo to do, on Proof thereof made by the Aſſignees before the Commiſſioners, theſe laſt ſhall iſſue their Warrant for the apprehending of ſuch Bankrupt, and commit him to the County Goal without Bail or Main-prize, 'till he ſubmit to be examined, and duely conform to the Satisfaction of the ſaid Commiſſioners, and be by them, or by ſpecial Order of the *Lord-Chancellor*, or otherwiſe by due Courſe of Law diſcharged: And the Goaler ſhall keep ſuch Bankrupt in cloſe Cuſtody within the Walls of the Priſon, 'till diſcharged, under the Pains and Penalties before-mentioned, for ſuch Goaler ſuffering ſuch Priſoner to eſcape, and go at large. *lowed, if they refuſe to attend and ſettle Accompts.*

No Perſon, againſt whom a Statute of Bankrupt hath been awarded, ſhall receive any Benefit by this Act, except for ſuch Debts as have been contracted ſince the Date of ſuch Statute. 11 G. I. *cap.* 21. *Inſolvent Debtors.*

This Act ſhall give no Advantage or Privilege to any Bankrupt, who, on Marriage of any of his Children, hath given above the Value of 100 *l.* unleſs he can prove by his Books fairly kept, or otherwiſe upon Oath, that he had, at the Time thereof, over and above the Value given, in Goods, Wares, *&c.* or other Eſtate, real or perſonal, ſufficient to ſatisfy his Creditors their full Debts. 5 GEO. I. *cap.* 24. *Marriage Portion, how it affects.*

Where mutual Credit hath been given by the Bankrupt and other Perſons, at any Time before the Perſon, againſt whom a Commiſſion is awarded, became Bankrupt, the Commiſſioners ſhall ſtate the Accompts between them, and no more ſhall be paid on either Side, than what ſhall appear to be due on the Ballance of ſuch Accompts. 5 GEO. I. *cap.* 24. *Mutual Credit.*

Oath.

A Bankrupt ſhall ſubmit to be examined upon Oath; or, being a Quaker, on Affirmation.

The Commiſſioners may examine Witneſſes on their Oaths.

A Bankrupt muſt make Oath, that the Certificate of his having conformed, &c. was obtained fairly, and without Fraud.

The Aſſignees ſhall make due Proof upon Oath before the Commiſſioners, of the Bankrupt's refuſing to attend them, in order to ſettle Accompts, &c.

The Commiſſioners ſhall admit the Proof of any Creditor's Debt, who lives remote from the Place of their Meeting, by Affidavit.

Oath muſt be made viva voce of a Creditor's giving Power to chooſe Aſſignees.

Proof muſt be made upon Oath (either by Affidavit ſworn before a Maſter in Chancery extraordinary, or before the Commiſſioners *viva voce*) of the due Execution of a Letter of Attorney from any Creditor, to authorize another Perſon to vote for him in the Choice of Aſſignees.

No Commiſſioner capable of acting till ſworn.

No Commiſſioner capable of acting till ſworn: which Oath any two Commiſſioners may adminiſter to the others in the ſame Commiſſion named; and they are to keep a Memorial thereof ſigned by themſelves, among the Records and other Proceedings on each Commiſſion.

Partners with Bankrupts liable to the ſame Statute.

The Diſcharge of a Bankrupt by Virtue of 4 ANNÆ c. 17. or of any other Act relating to Bankrupts, ſhall not diſcharge any Perſon, who was his Partner in Trade at the Time he became a Bankrupt; or who ſtood jointly bound, or had made any joint Contract with him for the ſame Debt from which he was diſcharged; but notwithſtanding ſuch Diſcharge, ſuch Partner ſhall ſtand liable 10 ANNÆ c. 15.

Record.

On the Petition of any Perſon claiming an Eſtate under any Commiſſion; the *Lord-chancellor* may order the Commiſſion, the Depoſitions proving

ing

ing the Bankruptcy, the Proceedings thereupon, the Certificates and other Matters, to be entered of Record; and in Case of the Death of Witneſſes proving the Bankruptcy, or if the Commiſſion, *&c.* be loſt, a true Copy of the Record may be given in Evidence, *&c.*

The *Lord-Chancellor* ſhall appoint a Place near the Inns of Court, where the Commiſſions, Depoſitions, Proceedings, Certificates, *&c.* ſhall be entered of Record; where all Perſons ſhall be at Liberty to ſearch; and ſhall, by Writing under his Hand, appoint a Perſon, who, by himſelf or his Deputy (to be appointed likewiſe by the *Lord-Chancellor*) ſhall enter of Record all Commiſſions, *&c.* and have the Cuſtody of the Entries: And the *Lord-Chancellor* ſhall alſo appoint ſuch Fee or Reward to be paid to ſuch Perſon for his Pains, as he ſhall think fit: and ſuch Perſon, or his Deputy, ſhall continue to enter of Record all ſuch Matters, *&c.* ſo long as they behave themſelves well, and ſhall not be removed, but by Order in Writing under the Hand of the *Lord-Chancellor*, who, in Caſe of Death, or Removal, ſhall appoint another in his Room. 6 GEO. I. *c.* 23.

Concerning Seizure.

The Commiſſioners may by Warrant ſeize the Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, and Effects of a Bankrupt (his neceſſary wearing Apparel, and that of his Wife and Children only excepted) and all his Books, Papers, and Writings, in his own, or any other's Cuſtody, or in any Priſon whatſoever. 5 GEO. I. *c.* 24.

Concerning Witneſſes.

The Commiſſioners may ſend for, and call before them, by Warrant, Summons, or otherwiſe, as they ſhall think fit, ſuch Perſons, as they are informed, or believe can give Information of any Act of Bankruptcy, committed by any Perſon, againſt whom a Commiſſion is iſſued, and examine them on their Oaths, or otherwiſe: And if any Perſon,

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The Exchange between *London* and *Dublin* varies according to a greater or leſſer Demand for Money or Bills, between 5 and 15 *per Cent.* in Favour of *London*.

Of the MONEY *and* EXCHANGE *of* SCOTLAND.

THEY reckon their Money, and keep their Accompts here, three different Ways, *viz.* *Of the Money and Exchange of Scotland.*

Formerly,

By the *Scotch* Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, or,
By *Scotch* Marks: But latterly,
By *Engliſh* Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.

A *Scotch* Pound is equal to 20 *Scotch* Shillings, or 20 *Engliſh* Pence; a *Scotch* Shilling being in Value, no more than a Penny in *England*.

They exchange with *London* in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, *Sterling*, at ſo much *per Cent.*

Their Species is reckoned to be about 10 *per Cent.* below the *Engliſh* Standard.

Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of His Majesty's Plantations in

AMERICA.

Of the Money and Exchange of America.

THE same Thing may be said here as of *Ireland*, they reckon their Money, and keep their Accounts the same Way.

Their current Money is chiefly *Spanish*, which passes in some *Islands* by Tale, but in most by Weight.

Their Trade between the *Islands* and the Main, and between one another, is principally carried on by Barter.

The Exchange between these Places and *London* is at so much *per Cent.* from 20 to 60, and upwards, in Favour of *London*.

Of the MONEY and EXCHANGE of the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, commonly called,

HOLLAND.

Of the Money and Exchange of Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM, is a large, rich, populous, and beautiful City, inferior to few; and is the *Metropolitan* of all the *Seven United Provinces*: It stands upon the River *Amstel*, by an excellent Haven, near the *Zuider Zee*, 80 Miles North from *Antwerp*, 210 to the Eastward of *London*, 250 to the Northward of *Paris*, 380 South-west of *Copenhagen*, 560 to the Westward of *Vienna*, and 750 Northward of *Rome*; Longitude 24 Deg. Latitude 53 Deg. 38 Min.

The

The History and Account of the BANK *of*

AMSTERDAM.

Collected from a Book published there by Authority of the States, *entitled*; Wysse Styl tot Amsterdam: *in English*, The Course of Exchange at Amsterdam.

THE *Bank* of *Amsterdam* was established by the Authority of the *States-General*, in the Month of *January*, 1609, and for the speedier Improvement of it, it was determined, that all Bills of Exchange, or Sums for Goods, not being under 600 *Florins*, should be made in the *Bank*: That Sum was since reduced to 300, and no Sum under that can be entered upon the Books of the *Bank*, except by the *East* and *West-India* Companies: Private Persons, who are allowed to do it, pay 6 Stivers for every Entry.

So that in this Manner the *Bank* of *Amsterdam* is become the universal Depository of the Riches of all its Inhabitants, and of a great many Foreigners; its Credit being so good, that no Body pretends to call it in Question: And indeed it is very plain, that it can't well fail, as long as the Government of the Country subsists, for the City of *Amsterdam* is its Security.

Nor would there be any Reason to question the Sufficiency of the *Bank* of *Amsterdam*, tho'

the City were no ways engaged for it; becauſe it is very certain there is a real Treaſure, much more than ſufficient to anſwer all Demands, as will plainly appear by the following Inſtance.

In the Heat of the War, 1672, between *France* and the *United Provinces*, the *French* King having taken *Utrecht*, and a great many other Towns, People being jealous of the Event of that War, and fearing that he might likewiſe render himſelf Maſter of *Amſterdam*, vaſt Numbers of thoſe, who had Money in the *Bank*, demanded it. and their Demands were punctually anſwered, and ſome, who were in remoter Places, not having Patience 'till they could be conveniently paid by the *Bank*, diſpoſed of the Sums they had in it at a conſiderable Loſs; giving 105 or 106 *Florins* Bank-Money, for 100 *Florins* current: So that conſidering the intrinſick Value of the Difference of Money, they loſt 10 or 12 *per Cent.* The *Bank* Money being generally between 5 and 6 *per Cent.* higher than the current Money: But the War ſoon taking another Turn, the Credit of the *Bank* was likewiſe reſtored to its former Condition.

The real Treaſure of the *Bank* of *Amſterdam*, which is believed to be the greateſt in the World, conſiſts in real Species and Bars of Silver and Gold. The Species is received at a certain Rate; and the Bars of Gold and Silver, and other Bullion, by the Weight *per* Ounce, according to their Fineneſs, which is tried by a publick Officer, appointed for that Purpoſe.

This Treaſure is kept in a vaſt Vault under the Town-Houſe, and ſecured by all the Means that human Prudence can invent, from any Danger by Robbers, Fire, or other Accidents.

The Books of the *Bank* are kept in the ordidary Denomination of the Money of that Country, *viz.* Florins, Stivers, and Deniers.

The

The Florin conſiſts of 20 Stivers, and the Stiver of 16 Deniers.

All Perſons, who deſire to have an Accompt in the *Bank*, muſt pay 10 *Florins* for having their Accompt opened, and one Stiver for every Tranſport they afterwards make in the Book.

Any Perſon, who pleaſes, may carry Money or Bullion to the *Bank*, and may demand it again at the ſame Value, when they pleaſe, paying ½ *per Cent.* for keeping it.

If their Money be in Ducatoons, they will receive them at 3 *Florins* a-piece; if in Bullion, it will be received at its juſt Value; and if in current Money, the Party may either agree with one of the Caſh-keepers, for the Price of the *Agio*, or negociate it with ſome Merchant upon the Exchange, who may probably give ſomewhat more for it, and aſſign the Value on his Accompt in the *Bank*.

The *Agio* is the Difference between the Value of the *Bank* and current Money, which is generally between 5 and 6 *per Cent.* in Favour of the *Bank*. *What is meant by* Agio.

Any Perſon, who has an Accompt in *Bank*, and would tranſport the Whole, or any Part thereof, to another Man, muſt either carry a Note thither himſelf, or give Power to another to do it in Preſence of the Book-keepers of the *Bank*, or ſome of them; or elſe it will not be received.

The Note or Order muſt be to the Effect, or in the Form following.

Folio 974.

Meſſieurs the Commiſſioners of the Bank *ſhall pleaſe to pay to* Thomas Wilkins, *Nine Hundred Seventy-two* Florins, *and Sixteen* Stivers. *At* Amſterdam, *the Fourteenth Day of* April, 1727.

Flor. 972 : 16 JOHN HOPE.

The *Folio* 974 above the Order, denotes the Leaf of the Bank-Book, upon which the Accompt of *John Hope* ſtands, and muſt not be neglected to be inſerted.

But if a Perſon ſhould credit another in the *Bank* upon the Accompt of a Third, he muſt not fail to expreſs it in the Note, or Order, thus

Folio 974.

Meſſieurs the Commiſſioners of the Bank *ſhall pleaſe to pay to* Jonas Wilkins, *upon the Accompt of* Thomas Vanſainwell, *Nine Hundred, Seventy-two* Florins, *and Sixteen* Stivers. *At* Amſterdam, *the Fourteenth Day of* April, 1737.

Flor. 972 : 16. JOHN HOPE.

Such Notes may be carried to the *Bank* at any Time between 7 and 11 of the Clock in the Forenoon; or if there be a Neceſſity of making any Tranſport in the Afternoon, the Perſon making it muſt pay 6 Stivers.

If there be any odd *Deniers* to be written in *Bank*, if they be 8, they are written 8, if above 8, they are written 1 Stiver, and if under 8, they are not taken notice of.

A Perſon credited in the *Bank* for any Sum, cannot write it off again, or tranſport it to any other the ſame Day, except it be the ſecond Day that the *Bank* is open after ballancing of the Accompts; being obliged under the Penalty of 3 *Florins* for every 100 *Florins* tranſported, to wait 'till next Day, that he has informed himſelf whether the Sums he pretends to have been credited for, be actually written off, and tranſported to his Accompt.

A Perſon muſt always go, or ſend before 8 in the Morning, to know whether the Sum he expects

expects to be credited for in the *Bank*, be actually written off to him; those who go to ask the Question after 8, and before 9, must pay 2 Stivers to be informed; and those who go between 9 and 3 in the Afternoon, shall pay 6 Stivers: Or, otherwise a Merchant may agree with the Book-keepers, who for 10 Ducatoons a Year, will send him Word every Morning, what Sums he has been credited for in *Bank* the Day before. Particular Care must be taken not to write off more to another, than he has in *Bank*, under Penalty of 3 *Florins* for every Rob so writ off. The Commissioners ballance the Accompts of *Bank* twice every Year, once towards the End of *January*, and once towards the End of *July*: And such as have Accompts open in it, are obliged to go thither, or send another Person with Power from them, to tell what is remaining due to them by the *Bank*: And if their Pretensions agree with the *Bank-Books*, the Book-keepers tell them the Folio, to which the Ballance of their Accompts is transported in the new Books: But if there be any Difference between them, the Parties must carry thither a particular Accompt of all the Sums they pretend to have been credited for, and that they have credited others for, that those of the *Bank* may be able to discover the Error: No Person must fail to go and adjust his Ballance in the aforesaid Months of *January* and *July*, or within 6 Weeks afterwards, under the Penalty of 25 *Florins*.

Some OBSERVATIONS *neceſſary for thoſe who have Bills to receive at* Amſterdam.

Obſervations on receiving Bills of Exchange at Amſterdam.

THAT all Bills upon that Town are payable in *Bank*, except it is otherwiſe ordained in expreſs Terms in the Bill.

All Bills of Exchange at *Amſterdam* muſt be paid within 6 Days after they are due at the lateſt (that being the Number of Days of Grace in *Holland*) except thoſe that are payable in *Bank*, when the *Bank* is ſhut up at the Time they ſhould be paid; in which Caſe they muſt be paid, by writing off the Value in *Bank* within 3 Days after it is open; and if it be not done in that Time, they muſt forthwith be proteſted.

When a Bill becomes due, the Bearer thereof generally carries it to the Perſon who is to pay it, having firſt written the following Order upon the Back of it.

Write the Contents of the other Side upon my Accompt in Bank, *at* Amſterdam, *the* of 173-

R. S.

And the Bill being left with the Debtor, he accordingly writes off the Value next Day in *Bank*.

Or, if the Bearer of the Bill, be not inclinable to deliver it to the Debtor 'till the Value be actually writ off in *Bank*, after ſhewing him the Bill, and telling him that he will find it in the *Bank*, he muſt carry it thither, and paying 6 Stivers to the Book-keepers, deſire them not to deliver it to the Debtor, 'till the Value be written off in the Books; and afterwards, returning when he thinks the Value is written off, and finding it done, he muſt

muſt order them to deliver the Bill to the Perſon who has writ off the Value, who ought to go and call for it. But if the Value be not written off in due Time, the Bearer muſt demand the Bill, and cauſe it to be proteſted for Non-payment.

But if the Bearer of the Bill has no Accompt in *Bank*, and is not deſirous to have any, he may propoſe to the Debtor to pay the Bill in current Money, agreeing for the Price of the *Agio*; and having received his Money, give a Receipt upon the Back of the Bill, mentioning that he has received the Value in current Money; *Agio* at ſo much *per Cent.*

But if the Bearer of the Bill can't agree with the Debtor for the *Agio*, he may negotiate it with a Caſh-keeper, or any Body elſe; becauſe if the Endorſement was ſimply for Value received, it would not be valid; no ſuch Bill being reputed paid, without a ſpecial Endorſement; except it be written in *Bank.*

Write for me the Contents of the other Side to R. S. *in* Bank, *Value of him at* Amſterdam, *the* *of* 173--

J. H.

Theſe Endorſements upon the Bills may be made in *French*, *Engliſh*, or any other Language, underſtood by the Acceptor of a Bill: But Orders in *Bank* muſt be written in the Language of the Country. And therefore I thought it proper to inſert a Model of thoſe Orders in their own Language.

Fol.

Fol. 735.

De Heeren Commissarissen Van de Banck, Gelieven te betalen aen, B. C. de Somma twee duysent, vier hondert Seven en t' achtentig Guildens, tein Styvers, actum in Amsterdam *den*, &c.

Flo. 2487 : 10

When a Merchant is desirous to negotiate Bank-Money, for Current, he may do it before the Town-house, between 10 and 11 in the Morning; or by the Interposition of a Broker upon Exchange, who gets 1 *per* 1000 equally payable by both Parties.

The Salaries of the Officers of the *Bank* are paid by the City, and all the Fines, and other Money, paid for transporting of Sums, and other Things of that Nature, are laid out in charitable Uses.

When any Man's Accompt in *Bank* is filled up, and a new one must be begun, the Party having Notice thereof, must repair to the *Bank* to compare Accompts, in the same Manner as when the Ballance is made.

When any Body that has Money in the *Bank* takes it out, if the *Agio* be under 5 *per Cent.* the Treasurers pay them the Difference; they having received it at that Rate.

When any Difference happens between Merchants concerning any Sum in *Bank*, 'tis determined by two or three Commissioners, chosen amongst the Magistrates, who decide all such Matters summarily.

At the Death of any Person who has Money in the *Bank*, their Heirs and Successors must prove their Titles by authentick Deeds, before the Book-keepers transport the Sums to their Accompts.

There's

There is a prodigious Treaſure in that *Bank*, which has lain there many Years, and never been demanded by the Proprietors.

Of the DUTY *of* Brokers *of Exchange.*

Of the Duty of Brokers of Exchange.

MOST Bills of Exchange are negotiated at *Amſterdam*, as at other Places, by Brokers, who, as in *France*, and elſewhere, enter in their Book a *Memorandum* of the Negotiations of Exchange, concluded by them; and in caſe of any Difference between Merchants concerning thoſe Negotiations, their Report is believed, and the Thing determined accordingly.

Their Number of ſworn Brokers.

Thoſe Brokers of *Chriſtians* are in Number 375, and 20 *Jews*, for Exchange and Merchandize. They are admitted into thoſe Offices by the Magiſtrates, before whom they take an Oath to perform their Functions faithfully, according to the Regulations appointed for them.

Beſides thoſe ſworn Brokers, 'tis believed there is almoſt twice that Number of other little Intermeddlers at *Amſterdam*, who live by that Sort of Buſineſs.

Brokerage is paid at *Amſterdam* by both Parties negotiating, each one half; except there be an expreſs Convention to the Contrary.

Their Allowance.

According to the Regulations for Brokerage eſtabliſhed at *Amſterdam*, in *January* 1613, and *November* 1624, they are allowed to take for negotiating Bills of Exchange, 3 Stivers *per* 100 *Florins*; and in exchanging *Bank* and current Money, 1 *per* 1000.

The Uſance at Amſterdam.

And as to the Uſance of *Amſterdam*, it is to be obſerved, that it is not as in ſome other Places, either preciſely 30 Days, or 31, or 28, or 29, according to the Number of the Days of the Month;

for there, a Bill drawn at Uſance, Suppoſe the 10th, 12th, 15th, or any Day, falls due the ſame Day of the enſuing Month, without any Regard to the Number of Days of the Month, in which it was drawn.

So that a Bill drawn (for Example) the 20th of *February*, becomes due the 20th of *March*, tho' *February* has but 28 Days, except when it is Leap Year: And, on the other Hand, a Bill drawn the 20th of *January*, does not become due 'till the 20th of *February*, tho' *January* has 31 Days.

Of *the* real *and* imaginary *Money of* Amſterdam *and all* HOLLAND.

Of the real *and* imaginary *Money of all* Holland.

I Cannot rightly inform the Reader, whether all the different Sorts of Money here mentioned are really *Dutch*; that is to ſay, whether they are of the Stamp and Coin of *Holland*, or only current there at certain Rates, either by Authority or otherwiſe.

There is, however, one Piece of Gold that ſeems to be Foreign, and that is the *Sovereign*, which is the Name of a *Spaniſh* Piece, much about the ſame Value: But poſſibly they may have retained it amongſt them, ſince the Time they were ſubject to that Crown.

The common and univerſal Denomination of the Money of *Holland*, and that, in which the Merchants keep their Books and Accompts, is Florins (which we commonly call Guilders, and they Guldens) Stivers, and Deniers or Penningens.

The

The real *Species* of GOLD is, *Real* Gold *Species.*

The *Ducat* or *Ducatoon* of - - - - 20 *Florins.*
The *Sovereign* of - - - - - - - 15 *Florins.*
The *Rose-Noble* of - - - - - - - 11 *Florins.*

The real *Species* of SILVER and COPPER is, *Real* Silver *Species.*

The *Ducatoon* of 3 *Florins*, 3 *Stivers.*
The *Drie Gulden* of 3 *Florins.*
The *Rixdollar* of 2 *Florins*, 10 *Stivers.*
The *Crown* of 2 *Florins.*
The *Dollar* of 1 *Florin*, 10 *Stivers.*
The Gold *Florin* of 1 *Florin*, 8 *Stivers.*
The *Skilling* at 6 *Stivers*, or 12 *Groots.*
The *Stiver* at 2 *Groots*, or 16 *Penningens*, or *Deniers.*
The *Male Skilling* at 5 *Stivers*, 8 *Deniers.*
The *Doublekee* at 2 *Stivers.*

The imaginary Money is, *Imaginary Money.*
The *Florin*, *Gulden* or *Guilder*, of 20 *Stivers.*
The *Pound* consisting of 6 *Florins*, or 20 *Skillings.*
The *Groot* of ½ a *Stiver*, or 8 *Deniers* or *Penningens.*

To reduce *Current-Money* into *Bank.* *To reduce Current-Money into Bank.*

Reduce 5090 Guilders, current Money, into Bank, the *Agio* 5 ½ *per Cent.*

Say by the *Rule of Three*,

If 105½ G. current be 100 G. Bank, what will 5090 produce? Which, after the Operation, will be 4824 Guilders, 6 Stivers, 3 Deniers, Bank-Money.

To reduce *Bank-Money* into *Current.* *To reduce Bank into Current Money.*

Reduce 4670 Guilders, Bank-Money, into Current, the *Agio* 4⅛ *per Cent.*

State the Queſtion by the *Rule of Three*,

If 100 G. Bank, make 104 $\frac{1}{8}$ G. Current, what will 4670 G. be? And the Anſwer will be found to be 4897 Guilders, 13 Stivers, 4 Deniers, Current Money.

The current Prices of the Exchange *of* AMSTERDAM, *with all the principal Places of*

EUROPE.

Current Prices of Exchange of Amſterdam *with the principal Places of* Europe.

AMSTERDAM gives a certain Sum of Money for an uncertain Sum, to all the following Places.

To *Antwerp*, and all *Flanders*, *Brabant*, and *Zealand*, 100 *l.* for 95 to 105 *l.* and ſometimes they exchange Florins for Florins.

To *Liege* and *Maeſtricht*, 100 Rixdollars of *Amſterdam*, for 400 Florins of *Liege*, which is neareſt the *Par*.

To *Dantzick*, *Riga*, &c. 1 *l.* for 220 to 280 *Poliſh* Groſſes: or 100 Rixdollars of *Amſterdam*, for 125 to 130 Rixdollars of 90 Groſſes.

To *Bremen*, 100 Rixdollars, for 115 to 130 Rixdollars of 72 Groſſes.

To *Embden*, 100 Rixdollars, for 120 to 140 Rixdollars of 54 Stivers.

To *Stetin*, 100 Rixdollars, for 100 to 105 Rixdollars of 48 Stivers *Lubs*.

To *Berlin*, 100 Rixdollars, for 118 to 130 Rixdollars of 30 Groſſes.

To *Cologne*, 100 Rixdollars, for 125 to 130 Rixdollars of 78 Albus's.

To

To *Stockholm* and all *Sweden*, 100 Rixdollars, for 120 to 125 Rixdollars of 24 Marks.

To *Copenhagen* and all *Denmark*, and *Norway*, 100 Rixdollars, for 125 to 130 Rixdollars of 90 Groſſes.

To *Petersburgh*, *Archangel*, and all *Ruſſia*, one Rixdollar, for one Rouble, or more, or leſs.

AMSTERDAM gives an uncertain Sum of Money, for a certain Sum, to the following Places.

To *London* and all *England*, 33 to 37 Skillings for 1 *l. Sterling*.

To *Spain*, 80 to 130 Groots, for the Ducat of 375 Marvedies.

To *Portugal*, 40 to 60 Groots, for the Cruſade of 400 Rees.

To *Paris* and all *France*, 60 to 90 Groots, for 1 Ecu of 3 Livres, or 60 Solz *Tournois*.

To *Venice*, 80 to 100 Groots, for the Ducat of 24 *Venetian* Groſs *Banco*.

To *Geneva*, 85 to 100 Groots, for the Crown of that Place of 60 Solz.

To *Genoa*, 85 to 100 Groots, for the Pezzo of 5 Lires.

To *Leghorn*, the ſame for the Pezzo of 6 Lires.

To *Frankfort*, 100 Rixdollars of *Amſterdam*, for 115 to 130 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers of the *Empire*: or, 80 to 90 Groots, for the Florin of 65 Cruitzers of Exchange.

To *Leipſick* and *Naumburgh*, 100 Rixdollars of *Amſterdam*, for 115 to 135 Rixdollars of 24 Groſſes: or, 35 to 45 Stivers, for the aforeſaid Rixdollar.

To *Hamburgh*, 100 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers, for 98 to 105 Rixdollars of 3 Marks, or 48 Stivers *Lubs*: or, 30 to 34 Stivers, for the aforeſaid Dollar.

To

To *Breſlaw*, 100 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers, for 130 to 150 Rixdollars of 90 *Poliſh* Groſſes: or, 30 to 40 Stivers, for the aforeſaid Dollar.

To *Nuremberg*, 100 Rixdollars of *Amſterdam*, for 120 to 140 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers of the *Empire*: or, 70 to 80 Groots, for the Florin of 65 Cruitzers current.

Amſterdam *exchanges with* Flanders, Brabant *and* Zealand.

AMSTERDAM exchanges with *Bruges*, *Antwerp*, *Bruſſels*, *Ghent*, *L'Iſle*, *Middleburgh*, &c. and all *Flanders*, *Brabant* and *Zealand*.

A Bill being drawn at *Amſterdam*, upon *Antwerp*, *Bruſſels*, *Ghent*, &c. 2456 *l.* at ¾ *per Cent.* in Favour of *Amſterdam*: How much *Permiſſion Money* muſt be receiv'd at any of the aforeſaid Places?

Say, by the *Rule of Three*,

If 100 *l. Amſterdam* be 100 ¾ *Permiſſion Money*, what will 2456 *l.* be? Anſ. 2474 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 ½ *d.*

Which Sum of 2474 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 ½ *d.*
Being multiplied by 6 the Guil. in a Pound.

14846 *Guil.* 9 *Stiv.* 8 ½ *d.*

N. B. They have all over *Flanders* a certain Diſtinction between their current Money, and what they call *Permiſſion Money*; the latter is conſiderably better than the other; and therefore the *Permiſſion Money* of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, being reckon'd equal to the Money and Exchange of *Amſterdam*, they very ſeldom exchange at very much above, or under *Par*.

AMSTER-

AMSTERDAM *upon* LIEGE *and* MAESTRICHT. *Upon* Liege *and* Maestricht.

The Exchange is generally carry'd on between *Amsterdam* and those two Places at much about *Par*, which is reckon'd thus; 1 Florin of *Liege* or *Maestricht* of 20 Stivers, is worth 12 ½ Stivers of *Amsterdam*; So that one Rixdollar of *Amsterdam* is worth four Florins of the aforesaid Places; and according to that Proportion, five Florins of *Amsterdam* are worth eight Florins of *Liege* or *Maestricht*.

AMSTERDAM *upon* DANTZICK, RIGA, *and* KONINGSBURGH, *&c.* *Upon* Dantzick, Riga, *and* Koningsburgh.

Amsterdam, and all other Towns in *Holland*, exchange with *Dantzick*, *Riga*, and *Koningsburgh*, and other Parts in *Poland*, *Prussia*, *Livonia*, *&c.* one of these two Ways, *viz.*

Either they give the Pound, for an uncertain and variable Number of *Polish* Grosses; or, they give 100 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers of *Amsterdam*, for an uncertain Number of Rixdollars of 90 *Polish* Grosses, according to the Course of Exchange: So that

A Bill being drawn at *Amsterdam*, upon any of these three Places, for 1100 *l.* at 270 *Polish* Grosses *per l.* How many Florins or Rixdollars of those Places are to be receiv'd for the aforesaid 1100 *l.*?

R U L E.

Multiply the Pounds by the Price of the Exchange, which is here 270, and that will reduce the Pounds to *Polish* Grosses, which divide by 30, brings them into *Polish* Florins, and that Quotient by 3, and the Answer will be *Polish* Rixdollars;

dollars; or, if you would have the Anſwer directly in Rixdollars, divide the Product of the Pounds multiply'd by the Price of the Exchange by 90, and that Quotient will be the Anſwer in *Poliſh* Rixdollars.

The OPERATION.

Multiply 1100 *l.*
by 270 *Poliſh* Groſſes.

3 | 0)29700 | 0
3) 9900 *Poliſh* Florins.
3300 *Poliſh* Rixdollars.

N. B. If a Bill ſhould be drawn at *Amſterdam*, upon any of the aforeſaid Places for ſo many Guilders or Florins, divide thoſe Florins by 6, and that will reduce them to Pounds, then work as before.

Suppoſe a Bill drawn at *Amſterdam*, upon any of the aforeſaid Places for 2640 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers, giving 100 Rixdollars of *Amſterdam*, for 125 Rixdollars of 90 *Poliſh* Groſſes. How many *Poliſh* Rixdollars muſt be receiv'd at that Rate?

Say, by the *Rule of Three*,

If 100 *Amſt.* give 125 *Poliſh*, what will 2640 give?

2640

1 | 00)3300 | 00

3

9900

Anſwer 3300 *Poliſh* Rixdollars, which multiply'd by 3, gives 9900 *Poliſh* Florins.

AM-

AMSTERDAM *upon* LONDON *and all* ENGLAND.

The Exchange between *England* and *Holland*, as between all other Places, varies according to the Occurrences of Trade; but tho' thoſe Occurrences may ſometimes occaſion ſome ſmall Alterations in the Courſe of Exchange, as it does in the main depend upon the *Par* of the Money, according to its intrinſick Value, ſo here it is not ſubject to ſuch a Mutability, except upon ſome very extraordinary Emergencies; ſuch as was that of the clipp'd Money, before, and at the Time of calling it in: At which Time the Exchange to *Amſterdam* fell to 26 *s. per l. Sterling*; but when the new Money was coin'd, and the Nation ſettled again, the following Year, the Exchange roſe to 38 S. *per l. Sterling*, which is above the *Par*. *Upon* London *and all* England.

Amſterdam draws upon *London* 16,000 Florins, 10 Stivers, *Bank-Money*, at 34 *s.* 6 Gr. *per l. Sterling*, what will that Sum amount to in *Engliſh* Money?

Anſwer, 1545 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 $\frac{11}{17}$ *d.*

The OPERATION.

Multiply 16000 Florins
by 40 Groots in a Florin.

Divide by 414)640000(1545 *L.* 18 *s.* 9 $\frac{8}{11}$ *d.*
the Groots in 2260
the Price of
the Exchange. 1902

3460

390
20

414)7800(18 *s.*
3660

344
12

414)4128(9 *d.*
402

Upon Cadiz, Seville, *and all* Spain.

AMSTERDAM *upon* CADIZ, SEVILLE, *and all* SPAIN.

How many *Spanish* Ducats of 375 Marvedies must be received at any of the aforesaid Places, for a Bill drawn upon them by *Amsterdam* for 9268 Florins *Bank-Money*, allowing 102 Groots *per* Ducat?

Multiply

[illegible] E.

[illegible] niers.

[illegible] nains,
[illegible] *English*

[illegible] the
[illegible] s, are
[illegible] erior
[illegible] ently
[illegible] up-
[illegible] but
[illegible] wing
[illegible] in-
[illegible]

[illegible] AM-

AMSTERDAM *upon* BREMEN. *Upon* Bremen.

A Bill drawn at *Amſterdam* upon *Bremen* for 387 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers *Amſt.* giving 100 of ſaid Rixdollars for 114 Rixdollars of 72 Groſſes *Lubs.* What will the Bill amount to?

Say, by the *Rule of Three*,

If 100 *Amſt.* --- 114 *Bremen* --- 387

And the Anſwer will be 441 Rixd. 13 Groſſes.

AMSTERDAM *upon* EMBDEN. *Upon* Embden.

Holland draws upon *Embden* 8054 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers, giving 100 Rixdollars of *Amſterdam* for 125 Rixdollars of 54 Stivers of *Embden*.

To know the Value of the ſaid Bill, ſay by the *Rule of Three*,

If 100 *Amſt.* --- 125 *Embd.* --- 8054 *Amſt.*

And the Anſwer will be 10067 ½ Rix. of *Embd.*

AMSTERDAM *upon* STETIN. *Upon* Stetin.

Holland remits 470 Rixdollars of *Amſterdam* to *Stetin*, at 100 Rix. of *Amſt.* for 105 Rix. of *Stet.*

If 100 *Amſt.* --- 105 *Stet.* --- 470 *Amſt.*

Anſwer 493 ½ Rix. of *Stetin.*

Upon Berlin.

AMSTERDAM *upon* BERLIN.

Holland negotiates 750 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers *Amſt.* with *Berlin*, at 124 Rix. of 50 Groſſes of *Berlin*, for 100 Rix. *Amſt.*

If 100 *Amſt.* --- 124 *Ber.* --- 750 *Amſt.*

Anſwer 930 Rixdollars of *Berlin*.

Upon Cologne.

AMSTERDAM *upon* COLOGNE.

Holland draws upon *Cologne* 5654 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers *Amſt.* giving 100 of ſaid Rixdollars, for 124 Rix. of 78 Albus's of *Cologne*, Say by the *Rule of Three*,

If 100 *Amſt.* --- 124 *Cologne* --- 5654 *Amſt.*

Anſwer 7010 Rixdollars, 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ Albus's of *Cologne*.

Upon Stockholm *and all* Sweden.

AMSTERDAM *upon* STOCKHOLM, *and all* SWEDEN.

Holland remits to *Stockholm* 855 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers, giving 100 of the ſaid Rix. for 120 Rixdollars of 24 Marks of *Sweden*, how much *Swediſh* Money muſt be received?

If 100 *Amſt.* --- 120 *Stock.* --- 855 *Amſt.*

Which being work'd as in the preceeding Examples, the Anſwer will be 1026 Rix. of *Sweden*.

AM-

AMSTERDAM *upon* COPENHAGEN, *and all* DENMARK.

Upon Copenhagen *and all* Denmark.

Holland negotiates with *Copenhagen* 432 Rix-dollars of 50 Stivers *Amſt.* giving 100 of ſaid Rix. of *Amſt.* for 106 Rix. of 6 *Daniſh* Marks. To know how much *Daniſh* Money muſt be receiv'd, ſay,

If 100 *Amſt.* — 106 *Daniſh* — 432 *Amſt.*

Anſwer 457 Rix. 5 ß Marks *Daniſh.*

AMSTERDAM *upon* PETERSBURGH, ARCHANGEL, *and all* RUSSIA.

Upon Petersburgh, Archangel, *and all* Ruſſia.

Holland draws upon *Peterſburgh* for 4560 Rix-dollars of 50 Stivers *Amſt.* at 96 Copecks *per* Rixdollar. How much Money muſt be receiv'd in *Ruſſia*?

Multiply the Rixdollars by 96, and that Product divide by 100, the Quotient is the Anſwer, *viz.* 4377 Roubles, 60 Copecks.

AMSTERDAM *upon* GENEVA.

Upon Geneva.

A Bill drawn at *Amſterdam* upon *Geneva* for 465 Florins *Banco*, at 93 Groots for the Crown of 60 Batz *Geneva* — by the common Operation of the *Rule of Three*, the Anſwer will be 200 Crowns, to be received for the ſaid Bill in *Geneva*.

N. B. They commonly make uſe of *Geneva*, in exchanging between *Amſterdam* and moſt of the Towns in *Savoy* and *Switzerland*.

AM-

Upon Venice. AMSTERDAM *upon* VENICE.

Holland negotiates 4720 Florins *Banco*, at 90 Groots *per* Ducat, *Banco* of *Venice*. To know what must be receiv'd there, in *Banco*, or current Money.

Multiply 4720 by 40, the Groots in a Florin, then divide that Product by 90, the Price of Exchange, and the Quotient will give the Answer in Ducats *Banco*, *viz.* 2097 ⅓ which being again divided by 5, the Quotient will be 419 ⅔ which is the *Agio*, and this being added to the Ducats *Banco*, the current Money appears to be 2517 Ducats.

Upon Genoa. AMSTERDAM *upon* GENOA.

Holland remits 784 Florins *Banco* to *Genoa*, at 86 Groots *per* Pezzo of 5 Lires, or 100 Soldi of *Genoa*, which, according to the common Operation, comes to 364 Pezzi, 3 Lires, 5 Soldi.

Upon Leghorn AMSTERDAM *upon* LEGHORN.

A Bill drawn at *Amsterdam* upon *Leghorn* for 4655 Florins *Banco*, at 92 Groots *per* Pezzo, 6 Lires What must be receiv'd at *Leghorn*?

Multiply the Contents of the Bill 4655 by 40, the Groots in a Florin, and that will make 186200 Groots, which divide by 92, the Price of the Exchange, and the Quotient will be the Answer, 2023 Pezzi, 5 ½ Lires.

AM-

AMSTERDAM upon FRANKFORT. Upon Frankfort.

Holland negotiates with *Frankfort* 4550 Florins *Banco*, at 82 Groots for the Florin of 65 Cruitzers of Exchange of *Frankfort*: How much current Money muſt be receiv'd there?

Multiply 4550
by 40 Groots in a Florin.

Divide by 82) 182000 (2219 Flo. 10 S. 2 d. Ex.
the Price of 180
the Exchange.
160
780
42
20
840 (10
20
12
240 (2
76

Multiply 2219 F. 10 S. 2 d. of Exchange.
By Cruit. 65

144268 : 0 : 10 Cruitzers of Exch.

The Cruitzers of Exchange being about 18 *per Cent.* better than Cruitzers current, in order to reduce them to Cruitzers current, ſay,

If 100 Cruitz. Ex. — 118 Cruit. Cur. — 144268 Cru. 10 d.

which being work'd the common Way, the Anſwer will be 170236 Cruit. curr. 5 S. which laſt Sum being divided by 90, produces 1891 Rixdollars, 15 S. of *Frankfort*.

Upon Leipſick *and* Naumburgh.

AMSTERDAM *upon* LEIPSICK *and* NAUMBURGH.

Holland negotiates 850 Rixdollars of 50 Stivers *Amſt.* with *Leipſick* or *Naumburgh*, giving 100 Rixdollars of *Amſt.* for 132 Rixdollars of 24 Groſs of thoſe Places; to know the Amount of that Bill, ſay,

If 100 Rix. *Amſt.* — 132 Rix. *Leip.* — 850 Rix. *Amſt.*

which, by the common Operation, will be found to be 1122 Rix. of either of thoſe Places.

Upon Hamburgh.

AMSTERDAM *upon* HAMBURGH.

Holland remits 675 Florins *Banco* to *Hamburgh*, at 34 Stivers *per* Dollar of 32 Stivers *Lubs*, what muſt be received at *Hamburgh*?

Multiply

Multiply 675
by 20 Stivers in a Flörin.

Divide by the Pr. of Exchange 34) 13500 (397 Dol. 1 St. 10 d.

330
240
2
32
64 (1
30
12
360 (10
20

To bring them to Marks Lubs.

397 D. 1 S. 10 d.
Multiply by : : 2
794 : 3 : 8

To bring Marks Lubs to Rixdollars.

Divide by 3) 794 : 3 : 8
Rixdollars 264 : 35 S. : 8 d.

Upon Breſlaw. AMSTERDAM *upon* BRESLAW.

Holland negotiates 4500 Florins *Banco* with *Breſlaw* at 31 Stivers *per* Rixdollar of 30 Groſs. What muſt be receiv'd at *Breſlaw?*

Anſwer 2903 Rix. 6 Groſs.

Upon Nuremburgh. AMSTERDAM *upon* NUREMBURGH.

Holland draws upon *Nuremburgh* 1175 Rixdollars of *Amſt. Banco*, giving 100 of the ſaid Rixdollars for 121 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers: How many Rixdollars muſt be receiv'd at *Nuremburgh?*

Anſwer 1421 Rixdollars 67 ½ Groſs.

Of the BANK *and* EXCHANGE *of* ROTTERDAM, *and of the* Exchange *of all other Towns in* HOLLAND.

ON the 18th of *April* 1635, the *Bank* of *Rotterdam* was eſtabliſhed, which, tho' it is not near ſo conſiderable as that of *Amſterdam*, is notwithſtanding, of very great Uſe and Credit in that Country, and the neighbouring Towns; and is no leſs ſerviceable to the Inhabitants of *Rotterdam*, than that of *Amſterdam* is to the Inhabitants of that Town.

Accord-

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100 Yards of *England*,	133⅓	131¼	78	100								
100 Yards, or Barra's of *Spain*,	125	113¾	73⅓	150	156¼	140⅔	137½	146⅗	107½	140	75	43¾
100 Barra's of *Portugal*,	164	162	96	196⅘	205	184¼	180⅘	191⅘	141	183⅓	94⅘	57⅓
100 Cavidoes of *Portugal*,	100	98¼	58⅓	120	125	112½	110	117	86	112	60	35
100 Braces of *Venice*,	98	96¾	57⅓	117⅗	122½	104½	107¾	115	84¼	109¾	58¾	34½
100 Braces of *Bergam*,	95	93¾	55⅔	114	118¾	102⅘	104⅓	111⅕	81¾	106⅔	57	33¼
100 Braces of *Florence, Leghorn*, &c.	85½	84⅘	50	102⅔	106¼	96⅖	94	100	73⅛	95¾	51⅓	30
100 Braces of *Milan*,	78	77	45¾	93⅔	97½	87⅗	85⅘	91¼	67	87⅓	46⅘	27½

A TABLE shewing the Conformity of LONG-MEASURES, of the principal Places of *Europe*, one with another

The Ell of *Nurenburgh* is equal to that of *Amsterdam*: The Ell of *Osnaburgh* to that of *England*; and the Ell of *Berne*, *Basil*, &c. to that of *Hamburgh*.	Canes of *Tholouse*.	Canes of *Genoa*.	Canes of *Rome*.	Yards of *England*.	Yards or Barra's of *Spain*.	Barra's of *Portugal*.	Cavidos of *Portugal*.	Braces of *Venice*	Braces of *Bergam*, *Bologne*, &c.	Braces of *Florence*, *Leghorn*.	Braces of *Milan*
100 Canes of *Tholouse* and *Montpellier*.	100	74	128	228	200	228	200	228	228	228	228
100 Canes of *Genoa*.	135	100	173	308	270	308	270	308	308	308	308
100 Canes of *Rome*.	78	58	100	178	156	178	156	178	178	178	178
100 Yards of *England*.	44	32	56	100	88	100	88	100	100	100	100
100 Yards or Barra's of *Spain*.	50	37	64	114	100	114	100	114	114	114	114
100 Barra's of *Portugal*.	44	32	56	100	88	100	88	100	100	100	100
100 Cavidos of *Portugal*.	50	37	64	114	100	114	100	114	114	114	114
100 Braces of *Venice*.	44	32	56	100	88	100	88	100	100	100	100
100 Braces of *Bergam*, *Bologne*, &c.	44	32	56	100	88	100	88	100	100	100	100
100 Braces of *Florence*, *Leghorn*.	44	32	56	100	88	100	88	100	100	100	100
100 Braces of *Milan*.	44	32	56	100	88	100	88	100	100	100	100

A TABLE shewing the Conformity of WEIGHTS, of the principal Places of *Europe*, one with another.

The Weights of *Paris* and other Places of *France*, being almost equal to those of *Amsterdam*; they are comprehended under those of *Amsterdam*.
For the like Reason, the Weights of *Nuremburgh* are compriz'd under those of *Frankfort*.

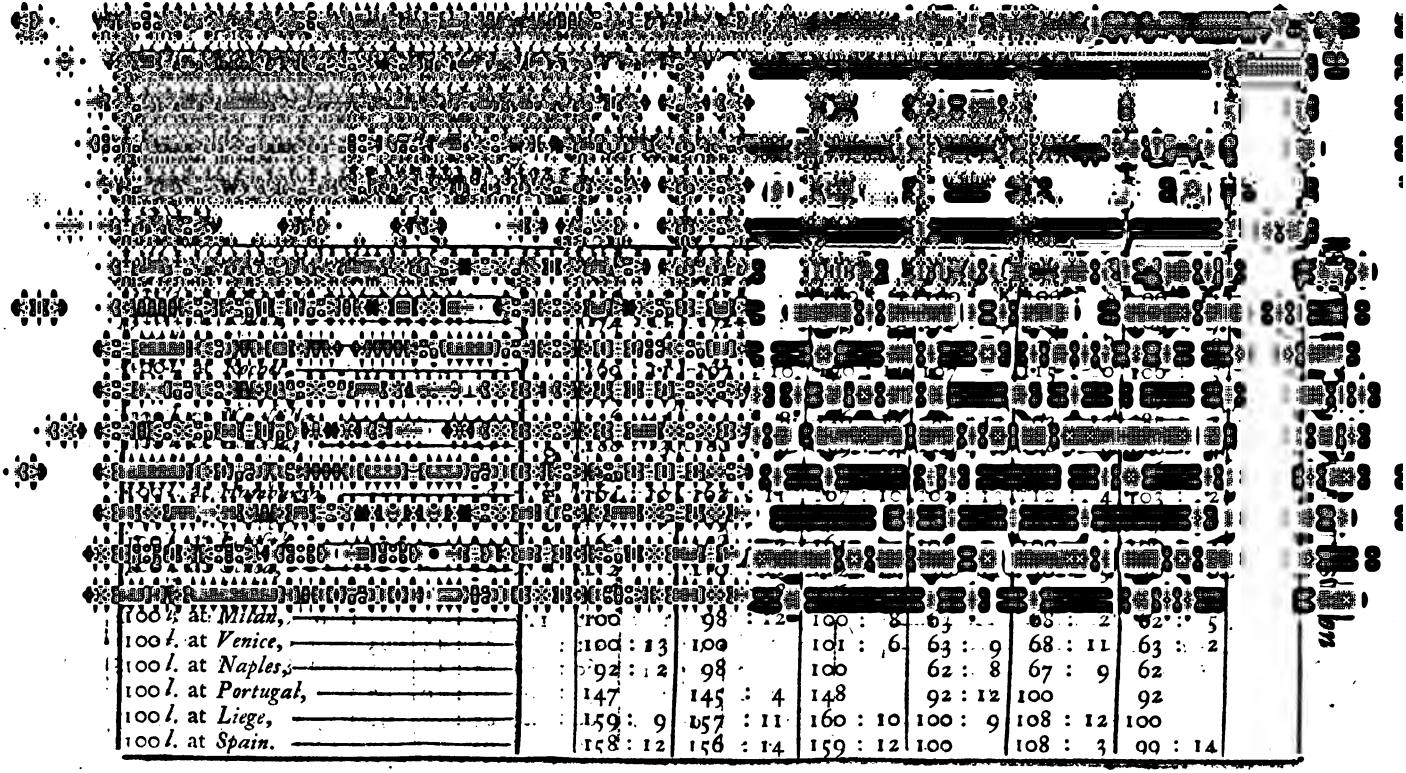
	Amsterdam or *Holland*.	*Brabant* or *Antwerp*.	*Roue*.	*Lions*.	*Rochel*.	*Tholouse*.	*Marseille* or *Provence*.
100 *l.* at *Amsterdam, Paris*, &c.	100	105 : 8	96 : 4	116	99	118	123 : 8
100 *l.* at *Antwerp*,	94 : 12	100	91 : 4	110	93 : 13	111 : 12	117
100 *l.* at *Rouen*,	104	109 : 12	100	120 : 8	102 : 15	122 : 11	128 : 8
100 *l.* at *Lions*,	86	90 : 12	82 : 12	100	85 : 2	101 : 8	106 : 4
100 *l.* at *Rochel*,	101	106 : 8	97 : 3	117	100	119 : 3	124 : 12
100 *l.* at *Tholouse*,	84 : 12	89 : 6	81 : 8	98 : 5	83 : 15	100	104 : 11
100 *l.* at *Marseilles*,	81	85 : 8	78	94	80 : 3	95 : 9	100
100 *l.* at *Geneva*,	112 : 6	118 : 8	105	130 : 5	111 : 6	132 : 9	128 : 4
100 *l.* at *London*,	91 : 8	96 : 8	88	106	90 : 9	107 : 11	113
100 *l.* at *Hamburgh*,	98	103 : 6	94 : 4	113 : 10	97	115 : 10	121
100 *l.* at *Frankfort*,	102	107 : 8	98 : 3	118 : 5	101	120 : 6	126
100 *l.* at *Leipsick*,	95 : 4	100	91 : 12	110 : 8	94 : 4	112 : 6	117 : 12
100 *l.* at *Genoa*,	66	70 : 5	64	77 : 5	66	78 : 10	82 : 5
100 *l.* at *Leghorn*,	69	72 : 12	66 : 6	114 : 13	68 : 5	81 : 6	85 : 4
100 *l.* at *Milan*,	59 : 8	62 : 12	57 : 4	69	58 : 14	70 : 12	73 : 8
100 *l.* at *Venice*,	60	63 : 6	57 : 12	69 : 10	59 : 6	79 : 13	74 : 2
100 *l.* at *Naples*,	59	62 : 4	57	68 : 7	58 : 6	69 : 10	72 : 14
100 *l.* at *Spain*,	94 : 8	99 : 12	91	109 : 10	93 : 9	111 : 8	116 : 11
100 *l.* at *Portugal*,	87 : 8	92	84 : 4	101 : 8	96 : 10	103 : 4	108
100 *l.* at *Liege*,	95	100 : 3	91 : 7	110 : 3	94	112	117 : 6

are equal to

A TABLE shewing the Conformity of WEIGHTS, of the principal Places of *Europe*, one with another.

The Weights of *Paris* and other Places of *France*, being almoſt equal to thoſe of *Amſterdam*; they are all comprehended under thoſe of *Amſterdam*.
For the like Reaſon, the Weights of *Nuremburgh* are compriz'd under thoſe of *Frankfort*.

		Geneva.	*London.*	*Hamburg.*	*Frankfort.*	*Leipſick, Naumburg &c.*	*Genoa.*	*Leghorn.*
100 *l.* at *Amſterdam, Paris,* &c.	are equal to	89	109 : 8	102	98	105	150	145
100 *l.* at *Antwerp,*		84 : 5	103 : 12	96 : 10	92 : 13	99 : 8	142 : 2	137 : 6
100 *l.* at *Rouen,*		92 : 9	113 : 14	106	102	109 : 4	156	150 : 13
100 *l.* at *Lions,*		76 : 8	94 : 3	87 : 12	84 : 4	90 : 5	129	124 : 11
100 *l.* at *Rochel,*		89 : 14	110 : 9	103	99	106	151 : 8	146 : 7
100 *l.* at *Tholouſe,*		75 : 7	92 : 6	86 : 7	83	91 : 8	127 : 2	122 : 14
100 *l.* at *Marſeilles,*		72	88 : 11	82 : 10	79 : 6	87 : 8	121 : 8	117 : 7
100 *l.* at *Geneva,*		100	123	114 : 10	110 : 2	119	168 : 9	163
100 *l.* at *London,*		81 : 7	100	93 : 5	89 : 7	96 : 1	137 : 4	132 : 11
100 *l.* at *Hamburgh,*		87 : 4	107 : 5	100	96	102 : 15	147	142 : 2
100 *l.* at *Frankfort,*		90 : 12	111 : 11	104	100	107 : 1	153	147 : 14
100 *l.* at *Leipſick,*		84 : 12	104 : 5	98 : 2	93 : 5	100	142 : 13	138 : 1
100 *l.* at *Genoa,*		59 : 5	73	68	64 : 5	70	100	96 : 11
100 *l.* at *Leghorn,*		61 : 6	65 : 9	70 : 6	67 : 10	72 : 8	103 : 8	100
100 *l.* at *Milan,*		53	65 : 3	60 : 11	58 : 5	62 : 8	89 : 4	86 : 4
100 *l.* at *Venice,*		53 : 6	65 : 11	61 : 3	58 : 13	63	90	87
100 *l.* at *Naples,*		52 : 8	64 : 10	60 : 2	57 : 13	62	88 : 8	85 : 8
100 *l.* at *Spain,*		84 : 2	103 : 7	96 : 6	92 : 10	99 : 4	141 : 12	137
100 *l.* at *Portugal,*		77 : 14	95 : 4	89 : 4	85 : 12	91 : 13	131 : 4	126 : 13
100 *l.* at *Liege,*		84 : 8	104	96 : 14	93	99 : 12	142 : 8	137 : 12



100 *l.* at *Milan*,	100	98 : 12	100 : 8	63 : 2	68 : 2	62 : 5		
100 *l.* at *Venice*,	100 : 13	100	101 : 6	63 : 9	68 : 11	63 : 2		
100 *l.* at *Naples*,	92 : 12	98	100	62 : 8	67 : 9	62		
100 *l.* at *Portugal*,	147	145 : 4	148	92 : 12	100	92		
100 *l.* at *Liege*,	159 : 9	157 : 11	160 : 10	100 : 9	108 : 12	100		
100 *l.* at *Spain*.	158 : 12	156 : 14	159 : 12	100	108 : 3	99 : 14		

Of the MONEY *and* EXCHANGE *of*

HAMBURGH.

HAMBURGH is a free Republick in *Lower Saxony*, ſituated in the Dutchy of *Holſtein* upon the River *Elbe*, which diſcharges itſelf into the *German* Ocean, above twenty Leagues below the Town: And tho' this Town at different Times has been forced to pay very large Sums of Money to the King of *Denmark*, it is notwithſtanding very rich, and conſiderable for Commerce.

Of the Bank *of* Hamburgh.

The *Bank* of *Hamburgh* (tho' not ſo conſiderable as that of *Amſterdam*) is look'd upon to be one of the beſt and ſureſt in *Europe*: Four of the moſt eminent Citizens have the Management of all the Affairs thereof, and the whole Body of the Republick is anſwerable for all Sums of Money depoſited in it; and the better to prevent any Malverſation of the Officers, *&c.* the Caſhiers are obliged to ſtate and clear all the Accompts twice a Week.

The Accompts of the Bank are kept in Marks, Stivers, and Deniers *Lubs*, of which, as of all the other Money of *Hamburgh*, they receive only fine Money in the Bank, and they allow generally ¼ or ⅛ *per Cent.* Profit to ſuch as make them any Payments in Rixdollars.

A Perſon that has no Accompt in Bank, muſt pay 50 Rixdollars of 3 Marks *Lubs* each, for the opening

opening his Accompt there, where none but the Inhabitants of the City have the Privilege to be received.

For every Sum entered in Bank under 300 Marks *Lubs*, the Party muſt pay 2 Stivers *Lubs* for entering it, and no Sum under 100 Marks *Lubs* can be entered there: if there happens in any Sum an odd Fraction of Deniers, if it be 9, 10, or 11, they write 1 Stiver, if it be 7 or 8, they write but 6 Deniers, and if it be under 6, they do not write any thing

The Time of entering Sums in the Bank, is, from 7 to 10 in the Morning; but it may likewiſe be done from 10 to 1, and from 3 to 5, paying 2 Stivers *Lubs* for every Sum ſo entered.

The Time likewiſe for enquiring whether any Sum be entered, is, from 7 to 10; but you may alſo be informed of that from 10 to 1, and from 3 to 5, paying (as above) 2 Stivers *Lubs*, upon which Conſideration they are obliged to tell you not only one, but ſeveral Queſtions of that Nature: But the moſt conſiderable Merchants agree to give them 20, 30, 40, or more, Marks *Lubs per Ann.* for any extraordinary Trouble they give them at unſeaſonable Hours.

Any Perſon that has Occaſion for any Sum of Money, may borrow it at the Bank, upon any Kind of real Jewels, or Plate; but in Caſe of Non-payment of the Principal and Intereſt at the Expiration of 6 Months, the Effects are to be expoſed to Sale upon a Day ſpecified in a Placart affix'd at the Bar, to give Notice thereof to any that has a Mind to buy them.

The Bank is commonly ſhut up from the laſt of *December* to the 15th of *January*, Old Stile.

The

The real Money of *Hamburgh* is,
The Ducat of Gold, worth 6 Marks, 8 to 9 Stivers *Lubs.*
The Silver Ducatoon, 3 Marks 14 Stivers *Lubs.*
The Albertus, or croſs Rixdollar, 3 Marks 4 Stivers *Lubs.*
The current Rixdollar, 3 Marks, or 48 Stiv. *Lubs.*
The *Daniſh* Crown, 2 Marks, or 32 Stivers *Lubs.*
The Dollar, 2 Marks, or 32 Stivers *Lubs.*
The Mark, or 16 Stivers *Lubs.*
The Skilling, 6 Stivers *Lubs.*
The current Stiver, 2 Groots current.

N.B. The Term *Lubs* proceeds from the Name of the City *Lubeck* in *Germany*, where the Stivers *Lubs.* are coined.

Thoſe, who deal only in Exchange, keep their Accompts in *Bank* Money, and thoſe, who deal in any other Commerce, keep them in current Money, which riſes and falls according to the Courſe of the *Agio*, which is generally between 8 and 17 *per Cent.* that the *Bank* is better than the current Money.

A bad Cuſtom of accepting Bills.

They have a very ill Cuſtom of accepting Bills of Exchange at *Hamburgh*, where they only write at the Bottom of the Bill the Word (*accepted*) without ſigning any Name, which being often done by Book-keepers, or other Perſons in a Compting-houſe, occaſions great Inconveniences.

The Money of Exchange is,
The Rixdollar of 3 Marks.
The Dollar of 32, and ſometimes 33 Stivers *Lubs.*
The Mark of 16 Stivers *Lubs.*
The Skilling of 6 Stivers, or 12 Groots.
The Stiver of 2 Groots, or 12 Deniers.

The

Current Prices of the Exchange of Hamburgh.

The *current Prices of the Exchange of* HAMBURGH.

Holland, the Dollar of 32 Stivers *Lubs*, for 32 to 35 Stivers *Dutch*.

Brabant, 100 Rixdollars of 3 Marks, or 48 Stivers *Lubs*, for 98 to 102 Rixdollars of *Brabant*.

Flanders, the Mark, or 16 Stivers *Lubs*, for 16½ to 17½ Stivers of *Flanders*.

Frankfort, 1 Dollar, or 32 Stivers *Lubs*, for 45 to 55 Cruitzers of Exchange; or 100 Rixdollars of 48 Stivers *Lubs*, for 115 to 130 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers current.

Nuremburgh, 1 Dollar, or 32 Stivers *Lubs*, for 60 to 70 Cruitzers current; or 100 Rixdollars of 48 Stivers *Lubs*, for 115 to 130 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers current.

Upon *Leipsick*, 100 Rixdollars of 48 Stivers *Lubs*, for 115 to 130 Rixdollars of 24 Groſs.

Berlin, 100 Rixdollars of 48 Stivers *Lubs*, for 115 to 130 Rixdollars of 30 Groſs.

Dantzick, 100 Rixdollars of 48 Stivers *Lubs*, for 95 to 118 Rixdollars of 90 Groſs.

Sweden, 1 Rixdollar of 48 Stivers *Lubs*, for 25 to 28 Copper Marks, and very often at ſo much *per Cent.* in Favour of *Hamburgh*.

Ruſſia, 1 Rixdollar of 48 Stivers *Lubs*, for more or leſs than 1 Double.

London, and all *England*, from 30 to 38 Skillings for the £ *Sterling*.

Madrid, and all *Spain*, 75 to 130 Groots, for 1 Ducat of 375 Marvedies

Upon

Upon { *Lisbon*, and all *Portugal*, 40 to 60 Groots, for 1 Cruſade of 400 Rees.
Venice, 86 to 100 Groots, for 1 Ducat of 24 Groſs in Bank.
Paris, and all *France*, 35 to 45 Stivers *Lubs*, for 1 *Ecu* of 3 Livres, or 60 Solz *Tournois*; or 100 Rixdollars of 48 Stivers *Lubs*, for 107 to 137 *Ecu's* of 3 Livres, or 60 Solz *Tournois*.

N.B. They exchange with *Geneva*, as with *Paris*; Bills are frequently drawn upon *Lubeck*, payable at *Hamburgh*.

Of the MONEY *and* EXCHANGE *of* Paris, Lyons, *and all*

FRANCE.

THE Money of *France* is expreſſed by Livres, Solz, and Deniers *Tournois*. The Term *Tournois* is made uſe of to diſtinguiſh the *French*, as that of *Sterling* diſtinguiſhes the *Engliſh* from foreign Money. *Of the Money and Exchange of* Paris, Lyons, *and all* France.

The Livre is 20 Solz, or Pence.

The Solz, or Penny, is 20 Deniers.

The COIN, or SPECIES of *France*, is of four Sorts, *viz.*

GOLD, SILVER,
BRASS, COPPER.

The

Of the Gold Species.

The Species of GOLD, is,

The Double *Louis d' or*, the intrinſick Value of which is 22 Livres, and formerly went current at that in *France*, has ſince paſs'd at 28 Livres, and paſs in *England* (as the double *Spaniſh* Piſtole) for 34 Shillings.

The *Louis d' or*, coin'd for 11 Livres, has ſince paſs'd current at 14, and paſs in *England* at 17 Shillings. The Half *Louis d' or* in Proportion.

REMARK,

That no foreign Species of Gold is current in *France*, but the *Spaniſh* Piſtole, and double Piſtole; but in Towns of Trade, there are Brokers and Merchants that will exchange foreign Money for *French* Species.

Of the Silver Species.

The Species of SILVER, is,

An *Ecu*, or Crown of 3 Livres, or 60 Solz *Tournois*.

The Fractions of an *Ecu*, are, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{12}$.

The *Ecu* paſſes in *England* at 4 *s.* 6 *d.* being the real Par of Exchange.

There is likewiſe coin'd, what they call *une petite Piece*, of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Solz. worth in *England* 3 Pence. All Fractions of any Species in *France*, riſe and fall at the King's Pleaſure, in Proportion to their Integer.

No foreign Species of Silver is current in *France*, and in ſome Provinces of that Kingdom, the poorer Sort of Country People are ſo little acquainted with any Kind of Money, that when Strangers happen to paſs, and have no *French* Money, they neither know, or will accept of any foreign Species, neither of Silver or Gold, at any Rate.

The

The Species of BRASS, is, *Of the Braſs Species.*

The Solz, which are of two Sorts, *viz.*

The *Old* and *New*,

Between which, tho' there is no Difference in the intrinſick Value, the old ones paſs only for one Solz, or 12 Deniers, and thoſe called *Sous marquez* (becauſe they are new ſtamp'd) paſs for 1 ½ Solz, or 15 Deniers.

The Species of COPPER, is, *Of the Copper Species.*

The Liard, or Farthing, being ¼ of a Solz, or 3 Deniers.

The Double, ſo called, becauſe 'tis twice the Value and Weight of the Denier, and was coin'd for a double Denier, but now paſſes as the Liard for ¼ Solz, or 3 Deniers.

The Denier is 1/12 of a Solz, or Penny.

N. B. The Denier is only current in the Southern Parts of *France*, there being none of them to be ſeen on this Side of *Poitiers*, which is about 50 Leagues beyond *Paris*.

The Money of *France* very often paſſes at a Price much different from their intrinſick Value; for every Thing there depending upon the King's abſolute Power, 'tis frequently his Majeſty's good Pleaſure, to raiſe and diminiſh the current Value of that Commodity, for Abundance of ſpecious Reaſons, of which that Monarch is very liberal: Tho' generally by the riſing and falling of the Money, other People judge of the State of his Majeſty's Treaſury.

Moſt Merchants and Dealers in *France*, to ſpare the Trouble of telling of Silver, Braſs, and Copper Money, put it up in Bags, as thus,

Crown, Half-Crown, and Quarter-Crown Pieces are, for the moſt part, put up in Bags of 1000 Livres each, and ſometimes in Bags of 2, or 3000 Livres, deducting 5 Solz *per* 1000 Livres for the Bag.

The ſmaller Pieces of White Money, ſuch as the $\frac{1}{12}$ Part of the Crown, and the *Petites Pieces*, are put up in Bags of 100 Livres, and ſometimes of 200, deducting one *Petit Piece* for the Bag, and ſometimes 6 Solz.

The new and old Solz of Braſs are likewiſe put up in Bags of 100 Livres, and ſometimes more or leſs, deducting 2 Solz in Specie for the Bag.

The *Liards*, or *Doubles*, or $\frac{1}{4}$ Solz, are generally put up in Bags of 10 Livres, and ſometimes of 15, 20, 30, and ſometimes more, deducting 1 Solz for the Bag, if it is 10 Livres, and 2 Solz if more.

The Deniers are ſeldom put up in Bags, but only made up in ſmall Rolls, in Paper, commonly of 4, 5, or 6 Solz each, and are rarely given to any other than Market Women, Country People, and ſuch like.

Merchants of great Buſineſs, in making Payments, are not at the Trouble of untying the Bags, either of the Crowns, or ſmaller Species, to count the Money, but only weigh it in a Balance they keep on Purpoſe for that Uſe: But in that Caſe, if it ſhould happen that the Bag, being afterwards opened, and any bad Money found in it, the Perſon who gives it muſt make it good; but if the Receiver ſhould alledge, that there wanted Money conſiderably in the Bag, it would be in vain; for then he ſhould have challeng'd it at the Weight in receiving it.

There

There being a Difference between the Value of the great and ſmall Species of *France*, Payments are made there amongſt Merchants in different Methods, according to the Nature of the Debt which is to be paid; about which, 'twill not be amiſs to mention the following Particulars, to which the Cuſtom of the Country has in a Manner given the Force of a Law.

All Payments of Bills, and Notes of Exchange due, and of the Value of Bills of Exchange, bought by one Merchant of another, are to be made in Gold, or Ecu's, or their Fractions.

Notes given to Merchants and Dealers, for Goods bought, may be paid one Half in Gold, or Ecu's, and the other Half in *Petit Pieces*, and Braſs Solz, except it be for Wines, Velvets, Silk Stuffs, and ſuch fine Goods, which muſt be paid in great Money.

Book-Debts, for Goods bought of Shop-keepers, are paid according to the Quality of the Goods. If 'tis for Wines Silks, and ſuch other fine Goods, they muſt be paid, perhaps, all in white Money, or Gold; but if 'tis for hard Ware, Grocery Ware, or Toys, the Payment may be made, the one Half in Copper and Braſs Money, and the other in ſmall white Money; but as there is not, poſitively, any Loſs, even on the worſt of that Money, the Shop-keepers won't diſoblige a good Cuſtomer, if he pays them the whole Debt in Braſs and Copper Money, (except the Sum be very conſiderable) for they generally find means to diſpoſe of it without any Loſs to Tradeſmen, and other ſuch People as they deal with.

However unjuſt *Lewis* the XIVth's Undertakings may have been, againſt the other Princes of *Europe*, and however uneaſy his Subjects may have been in general, under the abſolute Sway of an aſpiring and ambitious Prince, whoſe Will was

the Law of his People, yet it must be acknowledg'd, that the excellent Regulations eſtabliſhed there by him, concerning Commerce, did more than ſufficiently make amends, for the heavy Taxes, with which the Exigencies of the State, obliged him to load his People, for carrying on his vaſt Deſigns: For, (to give that Monarch Juſtice) he was at as much Pains as any Prince in *Chriſtendom*, to baniſh Fraud and Deceit, and to encourage Honeſty and plain Dealing amongſt all Sorts of Merchants and Traders within his Kingdom, and perhaps ſucceeded as well, if not better, than any other Sovereign in *Europe*, in that commendable Undertaking. He has in all the Trading Towns of *France*, eſtabliſhed MERCHANT COURTS, to take Cognizance of all the Differences that happen between Perſons of that Profeſſion, in ſuch an eaſy and expeditious Manner, that he has thereby almoſt entirely removed from Trade, the innumerable Inconveniences attending the tedious and expenſive Law-Suits depending before other Courts of Judicature: And 'tis obſervable in that Country, that in certain Caſes, where the Intervening of ſome nice Points of Law may render the *Merchants Judges* incompetent, even the Parliaments of *France* have ſo much Regard to the Sentences pronounced (if any be) by them, that they generally confirm them; or elſe, having deſin'd, and decided the Points, of which the Merchants are not competent Judges, they ſend back the Cauſes to be finally determined at the *Merchants Courts*; ſo that few People, however litigious they be, will offer to make an Appeal to a ſuperior Court, where, in all Probability, they will be caſt, if the Merchant's Court has already given Sentence againſt them.

The Merchant's Courts are in ſome Towns of *France*, (as in *Roan*) only compoſed of two or three

three of the moſt eminent and beſt qualified Merchants of the Place; who have Power to take Cognizance of all Differences ariſing from Matters of Trade within their Juriſdiction.

In other Places of *France*, as in *Bourdeaux*, this Power is lodg'd in the Hands of a greater Number of well qualified Merchants, to whom is added a Divine, and a Lawyer; the firſt to add ſomething by his Character to the Gravity and Authority of that Court, and the ſecond to take Care, that no Point of Law be directly controverted.

At *Lyons*, this Power is annex'd to the Magiſtracy of the City, whoſe Privilege it is alone, to know of all ſuch Affairs; but thoſe Magiſtrates themſelves being Merchants, 'tis the ſame Thing as if there was a ſeparate and independent Merchant's Court eſtabliſhed.

When a Bill of Exchange, ſimple Note, or Promiſe falls due, the Bearer of the Note, in Default of Payment, cauſes the Debtor to be ſummoned by a Serjeant to appear before the Merchant's Court, upon a certain Day, *pour reconnoître ſon fait*, (as they call it) or, *to acknowledge his Deed, or Hand-writing.*

That Court ſits generally twice or thrice in a Week, and the Party ſummoned to appear before it, failing to make his Appearance the firſt and ſecond Court-Day, the third he is condemn'd for *Contempt*, and Sentence pronounc'd againſt him for Payment of the Debt and Charges; to which he is compell'd, by apprehending of his Perſon, and ſeizing of his Goods.

If the Perſon, againſt whom this Sentence is pronounced, be a Native, or Houſe-keeper of the Place, the Sentence muſt be ſignified to him by a Serjeant, who commands him in the King's Name, to pay the Sum contained in the Sentence within

ition thereof, in
will be appre-
till Payment be
at the Debtor
muſt pay him
ng one Month's
Commitment,
every Month,
btor's Confine-
glects to do but
xt Day a Peti-
n which he de-
Order for the
is Subſiſtance is

om Sentence is
Houſe-keeper
ni feu, ni lieu,
mitted to Priſon
onounc'd againſt
'till he makes
es; but, at the
the Natives, the
lz a Day, to be

can ſue another
r the Delivery,
ade for *Argent*
dy Money; but
hen the Money
e Goods.

S.

rovince of the
rance, is the ſe-
and Riches, and
much

much richer in Proportion to its Bigneſs, than *Paris*; and two Things very much contribute to render it ſo.

Firſt, The vaſt Number of Bankers, of which that City is full, and ('tis thought) underſtand the Buſineſs of Exchange as nicely as any People in the World.

Secondly, That City has of a long Time been famous for the excellent Manufactures of Damaſks and Silk Stuffs, and particularly for the fine Taffaties, which we call in *England* Alamodes and Luteſtrings, which are better made there, than in any Place in the World.

There are four great Fairs held at *Lyons* every Year for Goods, and as many Payments for Bills of Exchange.

Of the Four Fairs.

The Four FAIRS are,

That of the King's, beginning in *January*, the *Monday* after the *Epiphany*.

That of *Eaſter*, beginning in *April*, on St. *Niſier*'s Day.

That of *Auguſt*, beginning on St. *Dominick*'s Day.

That of the *Saints*, beginning in *November*, on St. *Hubert*'s Day.

And each *Fair* has its Payments as under.

The { First Payment begins the 1ſt of *March*, / Second, begins the 1ſt of *June*, / Third, begins the 1ſt of *September*, / Fourth, begins the 1ſt of *December*, } and ends the laſt.

Bills are accepted from the Firſt to the Sixth of each Month, on which Day (if 'tis no Holyday) the actual Payments begin, and continue 'till the laſt of the Month; which being expired, all Bills not paid,

paid, may be immediately proteſted, and within three Days, at fartheſt, muſt be proteſted.

Of the Money *of* EXCHANGE *in* FRANCE.

The Livre, of 20 Solz *Tournois*.
The Solz *Tournois*.
The Crown, or *Ecu*, of three Livres of 20 Solz *Tournois* each.

The Livre is an imaginary Quantity of Money, there being no Species, or Piece of coin'd Money of that Value in *France*; and by that, all the Towns of *France* do generally exchange upon one another, giving ſo much *per Cent.* for Exchange.

France exchanges ſometimes by the Solz *Tournois* upon ſeveral Places in *Italy* and *Germany*, (as you will ſee by the current Prices of the Exchange of that Kingdom) and there is a real Species, or coin'd Piece of Braſs Money of that Value.

The *French* moſt frequently exchange by the *Ecu*, or Crown of 60 Solz *Tournois* upon moſt foreign Places, and ſometimes, one Town upon another, within the Kingdom.

Whilſt I am ſpeaking of the Money and Exchange of *France*, it will be neceſſary to give the Reader a Caution, that may prevent his falling into a Miſtake, to which Strangers are very much liable in that Country.

Remark what is meant by Bargains in Crowns.

The Species being often raiſed to Rates conſiderably higher than thoſe, for which they were at firſt coin'd; when Foreigners carry Goods thither to ſell, and are offer'd a certain Number of Crowns for any Quantity of their Goods, *they*, not doubting, that by the Crowns which are offered to them, are meant Crowns in Specie, ſometimes ſtrike up the Bargain without any Scruple, and find their Error, when it is too late to recall it: For, by a Crown,

Crown, in making of Bargains, is only meant three Livres, or 60 Solz *Tournois*, except they say *Ecu blanc*, or white Crown, and then is meant a Crown in Specie. *and*

Likewise by a *Piſtole* is only underſtood *ten Livres Tournois*, but by a *Louis d'or*, is meant a *Louis d'or* in Specie. *What by Piſtoles and Louis d'ors.*

The current Prices of the Exchange of PARIS, LYONS, *and all* FRANCE, *upon foreign Places.*

FRANCE gives the certain for the uncertain upon the following Places.

Upon
- *London*, and all *England*, one Crown of 60 Solz *Tournois*, for 535 to 544. *Ster.*
- *Amſterdam*, and all *Holland*, ditto, for 65 to 85 Groots.
- *Antwerp*, and all *Brabant*; *Liſle*, and all *Flanders*; *Middleburgh*, and all *Zealand*; ditto, for 80 to 95 Groots.
- St. *Gall*, ditto, for 90 to 100 Cruitzers current.
- *Liſbon*, *Oporto*, and all *Portugal*, ditto, for 600 to 750 Rees.
- *Milan*, ditto, for 80 to 100 Soldi.
- *Bologne*, ditto, for 65 to 80 Soldi of *Bologne*.
- *Venice*, 100 ditto, for 75 to 85 Ducats *Banco*.
- *Naples*, 100 ditto, for 75 to 95 Ducats of 10 Carlins.
- *Florence*, 100 ditto, for 70 to 90 Crowns of 7 ½ ſaid Lires.
- *Lucca*, 100 ditto, for 60 to 80 Crowns of 7 ½ ſaid Lires.

Upon *Hamburgh* and *Lubeck*, one ditto, for 32 to 40 Stivers *Lubs*, or 90 to 100 ditto, for 100 Rixdollars of 48 Stivers *Lubs*,
Frankfort, one ditto, for 55 to 65 Cruitzers of Exchange, or 100 ditto, for 90 to 100 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitz. each,
Nuremburgh, one ditto, for 70 to 80 Cruitzers current, or 91 to 102 ditto, for 100 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers.
Madrid, and all *Spain*, one ditto for 240 to 280 Marvedies, or 102 to 105 *Louis d'ors*, for 100 *Spaniſh* Piſtoles.
Genoa, and *Novi*, one Crown, for 80 to 100 Soldi, or 65 to 75 Solz for the Pezzo of 100 Soldi.
Rome, 100 ditto, for 60 to 80 *Roman* Crowns, or 90 to 95 *Louis d'ors*, for 100 Piſtoles.
Leghorn, 100 ditto, for 75 to 95 Pezzi of 6 Lires, or 62 to 68 Solz for the Pezzo of 120 Soldi.
Geneva, 109 to 105 ditto, for 100 Crowns of *Geneva*.

The State of the Exchange between *France* and all the aforeſaid Places, depends very much upon the Prices of the Exchange of *England* and *Holland* with them, and *France* ſeldom or never exchanges directly with *Scotland* or *Ireland*, but makes uſe of *London* or *Amſterdam*, for drawing and remitting thither.

The Price of the Exchange is always lower for *Madrid* than for *Seville* or *Cadiz*; becauſe the Ducat of *Madrid* is of new Plate, and that of the other two Places of old Plate, between which there is 25 *per Cent.* Difference,

FRANCE upon ENGLAND.

France upon London.

A Merchant of *Paris* draws upon another at *London*, a Bill of 3075 *Ecu's*, or Crowns, at 54 *d. Ster. per* Crown, what Money muſt be receiv'd at *London*?

RULE.

Multiply the 3075 Crowns by 54 *d.* the Price of the Exchange, and the Product will be Pence *Ster.* which divide by 240 the Pence in a Pound, and the Quotient will be the Anſwer.

See the Operation.

3075
54

12300
15375

240)166050(691 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* Anſwer.
220

450
240

2100
2000

4200(17 *s.*
180

120
120

1440(6 *d.*
00

Another

Another Way, by *Practice*.

3075 Crowns at 54 *d.* or, 4 *s.* 6 *d.* each.
Therefore say 4 *s.* is $\frac{1}{5}$ of 3075
6 *d.* is $\frac{1}{8}$ of 615
76 : 17 : 6
691 : 17 : 6

Another Way.

3075 *French* Crowns, are to many 4 Shillings and 6 Pences *Sterling*, therefore,

Multiply 3075
by 9

Divide by 4 | 0)27675 Six-pences.
691 : 17 : 6 Answer.

Paris remits to *London*, 12333 Livres, at 48 *d.* *Sterling* for the Crown of 3 Livres, or 60 Solz *Tournois*.

RULE.

Multiply 12333 Livres by 3, and that Product will be *French* Crowns, which being at 48 *d.* or 4 *s.* *per* Piece, divide that Product by 5, because 4 *s.* is the fifth Part of a Pound, and the Quotient will be the Answer.

3)12333 Livres

5)4111 *French* Crowns.

l. 822 : 4 *s.* for Answer.

FRANCE upon HOLLAND.

France upon Amsterdam.

Paris draws upon *Amsterdam* 1530 Crowns, at 80 Groots *per* Crown, how many Guilders must be receiv'd there?

RULE.

Multiply 1530 Crowns by 80 Groots, the Price of the Exchange, and the Product will be Groots, which divide by 40, the Number of Groots in a Guilder, and the Quotient will be the Anſwer in Guilders.

1530
80
4 | 0)122400
3060 Guilders muſt be recd.

at *Amſterdam* for 1530 Crowns at 80 Groots *per* Crown.

Another Way.

The Price of Exchange happening here to be 80 Groots, which is 2 Guilders,

Multiply 1530
by 2
Anſwer 3060

Another Way, by Practice.

H of *Paris* remits to B of *Amſterdam* 1370 Crowns at 75 Groots *per* Crown.

20 is $\frac{1}{75}$ of 1370
5 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 685
342 : 10

Anſwer 2397 : 10 Guild. & Stiv.

75 Groots being 1 Guilder 35 Groots, 1370 Cr. are ſo many Guilders, then for 20 Groots, take the Half of 1370, and that Sum, which is 685, is ſo many Guilders; then again for the 15 Groots, take the Half of 685, which is 342 ½ Guilders, all added together, give the Anſwer as above.

Upon Brabant *and all* Flanders.

FRANCE *upon* BRABANT *and all* FLANDERS.

France negotiates with *Brabant*, &c. 4634 Crowns at 85 Groots *per* Crown.

Multiply 4634 Crowns.
by 85 The Price of the Exch.

23170
37072

4 | 0)393890

Anſwer, Guilders 9847 : 5 Stivers.

Another Way.

Multiply 4634
by 170

9268 Guilders.
½ of 4634 is 579 ½

9847 : 5

FRANCE

FRANCE *upon* St. GALL. *Upon* St. Gall.

France remits to *St. Gall* 734 Crowns at 90 Cruitzers *per* Crown.

Multiply 734 Cruitzers.
by 90 The Price of Exchange.

Anſwer 66060 Cruitzers.

FRANCE *upon* PORTUGAL. *Upon* Liſbon *or* Oporto.

France draws upon *Liſbon* or *Oporto* 2460 Crowns, at 650 Rees *per* Crown.

Multiply 2460 Crowns.
by 650 Rees, the Pr. of Exch.

123000
14760

Divide by 400)1599000 Rees.
the Val. of a 3997 ½ Cruſades.
Cruſade.

FRANCE *upon* HAMBURGH. *Upon* Hamburgh.

France negotiates with *Hamburgh* 1934 Crowns, at 40 Stivers *Lubs per* Crown.

Multiply 1934 Crowns
by 40 Stivers

Anſwer 77360 Stivers *Lubs*.

To

To bring them into Marks, divide by 16, and the Quotient will be 4835 Marks, and if inſtead of Marks, you would know how many Rixdollars of 2 Marks, or 32 S. *Lubs*, the Value of that Bill will come to, divide 4835 Marks by 2, and the Quotient will be 2417 ½ Dollars of 2 Marks *Lubs*; again, if you would know how many Rixdollars of 3 Marks, or 48 Stivers *Lubs*, the ſaid Bill will amount to, you muſt divide the 4835 Marks by 3, and the Quotient will be 1611 ⅔ Rixdollars of 3 Marks, or 48 S. *Lubs*.

Upon Frankfort.

FRANCE *upon* FRANKFORT.

France negotiates with *Frankfort* 974 Crowns, at 60 Cruitzers.

Multiply 974 Crowns
by 60 Cruitzers

Anſwer 58440 Cruitzers.

which being divided by 60 Cruitzers (Value of the Florin, or Gulden of Exchange) or 74 Cruitzers, (Value of the Dollar of Exchange) you will have 974 Florins, or 789 Dollars, 54 Cruitzers of Exchange.

Upon Nuremburgh.

FRANCE *upon* NUREMBURGH.

A Bill is drawn at *Paris* upon *Nuremburgh* for 1432 Crowns, at 73 Cruitzers *per* Crown.

Multiply 1432 Crowns,
by 73 Cruitzers

4296
10024

Anſwer 104536 Cruitzers.

FRANCE

FRANCE *upon* SPAIN. *Upon* Spain.

For the Generality *France* finds a better Account in remitting by the Way of *Amsterdam*, tho' they exchange sometimes directly from Home; which is done one of these two Ways,

By giving *Crowns* for *Marvedies*.

or,

By giving *Louis d'ors* for *Pistoles*.

An OPERATION by *Crowns* and *Marvedies*.

France negociates with *Cadiz* 3476 Crowns, at 280 Marvedies *per* Crown. *Upon* Cadiz.

Multiply 3476 Crowns
by 280 Marvedies

278080
6952

Divide by the Val. of a Ducat, which is 275)973280(3539
1482

1078

2530

55

Answer, 973280 Marvedies, or, 3539 Ducats 55 Marvedies.

An OPERATION by *Louis d'ors* and *Piſtoles*.

France remits to *Sevil* 945 *Louis d'ors*, the Exchange at 105 *Louis d'ors* for 100 Piſtoles, ſay, by the common Rule of Three.

If 105 *Louis d'ors* give 100 Piſtoles, what will 945 give?

945
100

405) 94500 (900
000

Anſwer 900 Piſtoles.

FRANCE *upon* GENEVA.

Upon Geneva.

France remits to *Geneva* 5074 Crowns, Exchange at 110 Crowns for 100 Rixdollars of *Geneva*.

If 110 — 100 — 5074
100

11 | 0) 50740 (0
4612 $\frac{8}{11}$

Anſwer 4612 $\frac{8}{11}$ Rixdollars muſt be given for 5074 *French* Crowns, at 110 Crowns for 100 Rixdollars of *Geneva*.

FRANCE

FRANCE *upon* HANOVER.
At ſo much *per Ecu.*

Upon Hanover *by the* Ecu.

France negotiates with *Hanover* 2421 Crowns, Exchange at 26 Groſs *per Ecu* of 60 Solz, what will that Bill amount to in Groſs and Rixdollars?

Multiply 2421 Crowns
by 26 Groſs, the Price of the Exc.

14526
4842

Anſwer 62946 Groſs.

Divide 62946 Groſs by 24, and the Quotient will be 2622 ½ Rixdollars.

FRANCE *upon* HANOVER.
At ſo much *per Cent.*

A Bill is drawn at *Paris* upon *Hanover* for 1700 Crowns, at 102 Rixdollars for 100 Crowns.

Say, by the *Rule of Three*,

If 100 Crowns - - - 102 Rixdollars - - - 1700

1700
102

3400
17000

1 | 00)1734 | 00

Anſwer 1734 Rixdollars.

Upon Copenhagen.

FRANCE *upon* DENMARK, *or* NORWAY.

France draws upon *Copenhagen* 4789 Crowns, at 90 Rixdollars for 100 Crowns.

If 100 ---- 90 ---- 4789

90

1 | 00)4310 | 19

Anſwer 4310 $\frac{19}{100}$ Rixdollars.

FRANCE *upon* VIENNA.

Upon Vienna.

France remits to *Vienna* 1654 Crowns, at 81 Cruitzers *per* Crown.

1654
81

1654
13232

Anſwer 133974 Cruitzers.

FRANCE *upon* BOLOGNE.

Upon Bologne.

France negotiates with *Bologne* 6537 Crowns, at 61 Soldi *per* Crown.

Multiply 6537
by 61

6537
39222

2 | 0)39875 | 7
19937 : 17

Anſwer 19937 Lires 17 Soldi FRANCE

FRANCE *upon* VENICE. *Upon* Venice.

France draws upon *Venice* for 875 Crowns, at 80 Ducats *Banco per* 100 Crowns.

Multiply 875
by 80

Divide by 1 | 00)700 | 00
Anſwer 700 Ducats *Banco*.

FRANCE *upon* ROME. *Upon* Rome.

France negotiates with *Rome* 2075 Crowns, Exchange at 65 Gold Crowns for 100 *Ecu's* of 60 Solz *Tournois*.

If 100 - - - - 65 - - - - 2075
65

10375
12450

1 | 00)1348 | 75

Anſwer 1348 ¾ Gold Crowns muſt be received at *Rome*.

FRANCE *upon* LEGHORN. *Upon* Leghorn.

France remits to *Leghorn* 2654 Crowns, at 45 Soldi *per* Crown.

2654
45

13270
10616

2 | 0)11943(0
5971 : 10

Anſwer 5971 Lire 10 Soldi.

FRANCE

Upon Genoa.

FRANCE *upon* GENOA.

France negotiates with *Genoa* 972 Crowns, at 76 Solz *Tournois per* Pezzo of 5 Lires.

```
      972
       60
    ------
76) 58320(767 7/19 Pezzi.
    ------
     512
     ---
      560
      ---
       28
```

Of the MONEY *and* EXCHANGE *of* Madrid, Sevil, Cadiz, *and all*

SPAIN.

Madrid.

MADRID, the Capital of *Spain*, and ordinary Residence of their Kings, is situated upon the little River of *Manzanarez*, and counted amongst the greatest in *Europe*.

Sevil.

SEVIL, is seated upon the *Guadalquivir*, and is the Capital of *Andalusia*, and the next in Magnitude to *Madrid*, having a very considerable Trade, and being by Travellers admired more than any other Place in *Spain*, is said to be by far the finest City of that Kingdom.

CA-

CADIZ, ſtands upon a little *Iſland*, ſituated upon the *Weſtern* Coaſt of *Andaluſia*, to which it is joined by a Bridge, and there the *Spaniſh* Galleons arrive from the *Weſt-Indies*, with the Plate, and other rich Commodities, which the *Spaniards* bring from the Continent of *America*. Cadiz.

Of the Money *of* SPAIN.

THE Money of *Spain* is of two Sorts, *viz.* of Plate, and of Bullion. *Of the Money of* Spain.

The Money of Plate is real and effective, and all of Silver, and never changes its Price.

But the Money of Bullion, is partly imaginary, and partly a Mixture of Silver and Braſs, and is liable to change its Price.

The *real Species*.

The Piſtole of Gold of 4 Peſo's, or Pieces of Eight.

The Half Piſtole, of 2 Peſo's.

The Peſo is 8 Rials, worth in *England* 4*s.* 6*d.* which is the Par.

The Rial is 34 Marvedies.

The Marvedie is a very ſmall Piece of Braſs, of which, 5 $\frac{1}{17}$ make (according to the Par) an *Engliſh* Penny.

They buy and ſell in ſome Places of *Spain* by Rials of Bullion, which they reduce at ſo much *per Cent.* Loſs into Rials of Plate; which, again reducing into Marvedies, by multiplying them by 34, they divide the Product by 375 Marvedies, which is the Value of the imaginary Ducat, of which, they moſtly make uſe in their Exchange with foreign Nations.

The

The Uſance, and Days of Grace, I have before ſpoken of; but the Laws of Exchange are not ſo exactly obſerved there, as in *England*, *France*, *Holland*, and other Places.

The Money of Exchange.

The Money *of* Exchange *in* Spain, *is*

The Piſtole of Gold, worth - 1088
The Half Piſt. or Crown Mark 544
The Ducat, which is imaginary 375
The Peſo, or Piece of Eight 272
The Rial - - - - - - - - 32
} Marvedies.

And the Marvedie valu'd as before.

The current Prices of Exchange.

The current Prices *of the* Exchange *of* SPAIN.

SPAIN gives to

Holland, *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Zealand*, *Hamburgh*, *&c.* the Ducat, for 80 to 120 Groots.

Portugal, 100 Ducats, for 170 to 190 Cruſades.

France, 100 Piſtoles, for 100 to 103 *Louis d'ors*, or 250 to 290 Marvedies for 1 *Ecu* of 3 Livres, or 60 Solz *Tournois*.

England, the Peſo, for 54 to 62 *d. Sterling*.

Rome, 360 to 400 Marv. for the *Roman* Crown.

Venice, 360 to 400 ditto, for the Ducat *Banco*.

Florence, 400 to 430 ditto, for the Crown of 7 ½ Lires.

Genoa, 400 to 420 ditto, for the Pezzo of 5 Lires.

Novi, 500 to 550 ditto, for the Crown Mark.

Naples, 350 to 400 ditto, for the Ducat of 10 Carlins.

Milan, 420 to 450 ditto, for the Ducat of 115 Soldi.

Palermo and *Meſſina*, 230 to 250 ditto, for the Florin of 6 Tarins.

This Place exchanges with *England*, *Holland*, *Brabant*, *Hamburgh*, and *Portugal*, giving the certain for the uncertain.

SPAIN

SPAIN *upon* ENGLAND.

Spain *upon* London.

Spain negotiates 4796 Peſo's at *London*, or Pieces of Eight, at 56 ½ *d. per* Peſo.

Multiply 4796 Peſo's
by 56 ½ The Price of the Exch.

28776
23980
½ of 4796 is 2398

24 | 0)27097 | 4(1129 : 1 : 2
30
69
217
14
20
28 | 0(1
4
12
48(2
0

Anſwer, 1129 *l.* : 1 : 2 muſt be received in *England* for the ſaid 4796 Peſo's at 56 ½ *d.* Exchange.

Upon Amsterdam.

SPAIN *upon* HOLLAND.

A Bill drawn in *Spain* upon *Amsterdam* for 1431 Ducats, at 119 Groots *per* Ducat, what must be receiv'd in *Amsterdam?*

Multiply 1431 Ducats
by 119 Groots, the Price of Exc.

12879
1431
1431

4 | 0)17028 | 9
4257 : 4 : 1

4257 Guilders, 4 Stivers, 1 Groot, must be receiv'd for the said Bill.

Upon Hamburgh.

SPAIN *upon* HAMBURGH.

Spain draws upon *Hamburgh* for 872 Ducats, at 110 Groots *per* Ducat.

Multiply 872 Ducats
by 110 Groots

8720
872

95920 Groots.

Dividing those Groots by 32 *d.* (Value of the Mark *Lubs.*) or by 64 *d.* (Value of the Dollar *Lubs*) or by 96 *d.* (Value of the Rixdollar *Lubs.*),

You

You will have { 2997 ½ Marks, or / 1498 ½ Dollars, or / 999 Rixdollars } *Lubs.*

SPAIN *upon* PORTUGAL. *Upon* Lisbon.

Spain remits to *Lisbon* 2144 Ducats, at 190 Cruſades *per* Ducat; how many Cruſades muſt be receiv'd?

Multiply 2144
by 190

192960
2144

Anſwer 407360 Cruſades.

SPAIN *upon* FRANCE. *Upon* France.

Spain draws upon *France* 700 Piſtoles, Exchange at 104 *Louis d'ors* for 100 Piſtoles; how many *Louis d'ors* muſt be receiv'd?

Anſwer 728 *Louis d'ors.*

Upon Rome.

SPAIN *upon* ROME.

A Bill being drawn at *Madrid* upon *Rome* for 576 Ducats, at 360 Marvedies *per Roman* Crown.

Multiply 575 Ducats
by 375 Marv. Val. of the Duc.

2875
4025
1725

Divide by the Price of Exchange } 360)21562 | 5(598 $\frac{11}{11}$ *Rom.* Crowns.

356

322

34

Upon Venice.

SPAIN *upon* VENICE.

Spain negotiates with *Venice* 1470 Ducats, at 370 Marvedies *per* Ducat *Banco*.

Multiply 1470 Ducats
by 375 Marvedies

7350
10290
4410

370)551250(1489 $\frac{32}{37}$ Ducats *Banco*.

181

332

365

32

SPAIN

SPAIN upon FLORENCE.

Upon Florence

Spain remits to *Florence* 4567 Ducats, 245 Marvedies, Exchange at 409 Marvedies for the Ducat of 7 ½ Lires of *Florence*.

Multiply 4567 Ducats
by 375 Marvedies

22835
31969
13701

1712625
Add 245 Marvedies

1712870 Marvedies.

which being divided by 409 Marvedies, the Price of the Exchange, you will have 4187 $\frac{187}{409}$ Ducats of 7 ½ Lires.

SPAIN upon GENOA.

Upon Genoa.

A Bill is drawn at *Cadiz* upon *Genoa* for 845 Ducats, 174 Marvedies, Exchange at 394 Marvedies *per* Pezzo of 5 Lires, what muſt be receiv'd for the ſaid Bill.

Multiply 845 Ducats
by 375 Marvedies

4225
5915
2535

316875 Marvedies
Add 174

317049 Marvedies.

Which

Which being divided by 394 Marvedies, the Price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient, 804 $\frac{211}{394}$ Pezzi of 5 Lires of *Genoa*.

Upon Novi. SPAIN *upon* NOVI.

Spain draws upon *Novi* for 1500 Ducats at 560 Marvedies for the Crown Mark.

Multiply the 1500 Ducats by 375 Marvedies, Value of said Ducat, which Product divide by 560 the Price of the Exchange, and the Quotient will be 1004 $\frac{11}{14}$ Crowns Mark, the Answer required.

Upon Naples. SPAIN *upon* NAPLES.

Sevil remits to *Naples* 564 Ducats, at 381 Marvedies *per* Ducat of 10 Carlins.

564
375

2820
3948
1692

381 (2 11500 (555
2100

1950

45
10

450 (1

69

555 Ducats, 1 Carlin, muſt be received at *Naples* for 564 Ducats of *Spain*, at 381 Marvedies *per* Ducat of 19 Carlins.

SPAIN *upon* MILAN. *Upon* Milan.

Spain negotiates with *Milan* 117 Ducats, for the Ducat of 5 Lires 15 Soldi, at 440 Marvedies *per* Ducat: How many Lires muſt be received at *Milan?*

Multiply 117
by 375

585
819
351

44 | 0)4387(5 | 99 Lires for Anſwer.
427
31

SPAIN *upon* PALERMO *and* MESSINA. *Upon* Palermo *and* Meſſina.

Spain draws upon any of the aforeſaid Places 2000 Ducats at 240 Marvedies for the Florin of 6 Tarins, what muſt be receiv'd at *Palermo* or *Meſſina?*

2000

2000
375
24 | 0)75000 | 0(3125 Florins for Anſwer.
30
60
120
0

And 3125 Florins being divided by 5, the Value of the Ounce, you will have 625 Ounces of *Sicily*.

Upon Leghorn

SPAIN *upon* LEGHORN.

Spain remits 2274 Ducats to *Leghorn*, at 430 Marvedies *per* Pezzo.

2274
430
68220
9096
43 | 0)97782 | 0)2274 Pezzi, for Anſwer.
117
318
172
0

Of the MONEY *and* EXCHANGE *of* Lisbon, *and all* PORTUGAL.

LISBON, ſcituated upon the River *Tagus*, in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, of which it is the Capital City, and is one of the moſt conſiderable of *Europe*, not only for the Number of its Inhabitants, but for its Trade and Riches. *Lisbon.*

PORTO is one of the moſt conſiderable Towns of that Kingdom. It is ſcituated at the Mouth of the *Douere*, and very much frequented by all Foreigners. *Porto.*

The *Species* of PORTUGAL, is,

The broad Ducat of Gold,	valued at	10000	Rees.
The double Piſtole,		4000	
The Piſtole,		2000	
The half Piſtole, or Millree,		1000	
The ſtamp'd Patacoon,		600	
The current Patacoon,		500	
The ſtamp'd Cruſado,		500	
The current Cruſado,		400	
The ſtamp'd Pezzo of *Portug.*		480	
The Teſton,		100	

And the Fractions of the laſt Piece of 80, 60, 40, 20, and 10 Rees, which laſt Species is of a mix'd Metal of Silver and Braſs.

The *Spaniſh* Piſtole is valued at 2000 Rees. And the *Spaniſh* Pezzo, or Piece of Eight 750 ditto.

The Money of *Portugal* is expreſſed, and Accompts and Merchants Books are kept in *Rees*, ſeparating the Hundreds from the Thouſands by an ⊙ thus, cut thro' the Middle, and the Thouſands from the Millions, only by a Point, as may be here obſerved.

7.458⊙321
9.764⊙167
17.222⊙488

which added together, make 17.222,488 Rees.

The Money of Exchange is, the half Piſtole of 1000, and the Cruſado of 400 Rees each.

The current Prices of Exchange.

The current Prices of the Exchange of *Lisbon* and all *Portugal*, giving the certain for the uncertain Prices of the Exchange upon the following Places, *viz.*

London, and all *England*, the half Piſtole, or Millree, or 1000 Rees, for 65 to 84 *d. Sterl.*

Amſterdam, *Antwerp*, and *Hamburgh*, the Cruſado of 400 Rees, for 40 to 60 Groots.

LISBON gives the uncertain for the certain Prices of the Exchange to the following Places, *viz.*

Madrid, and all *Spain*, 190 to 220 Cruſadoes for 100 *Spaniſh* Ducats.

Paris, and all *France*, 570 to 700 Rees for 1 *Ecu* of 60 Solz *Tournois*.

Florence, 600 to 750 Rees for 1 Crown of 7 ½ Lires.

Genoa, 600 to 750 Rees for 1 Pezzo of 5 Lires.

Leghorn

Leghorn, 600 to 750 Rees for 1 Pezzo of 6 Lires.

N. B. This Country generally exchanges with *France*, by the Way of *Amsterdam*, *Antwerp*, or *Hamburgh*.

PORTUGAL *upon* LONDON. Portugal *upon* London.

Lisbon draws upon *London* for 4850 Cruſadoes of 400 Rees, at 76 *d. Sterl. per* Millree, or 1000 Rees.

Multiply 4850 Cruſadoes.
by 400 Rees.

Divide by 1|000)1940(000
Multiply by 76

11640
13580

Divide by 12)147440 *d. Sterl.*
and 20) 1228 | 6---8
Anſwer £ 614--6---8 muſt be received at *London*.

PORTUGAL *upon* AMSTERDAM, *Upon* Amſterdam.

Portugal remits to *Amſterdam* 2654 Cruſadoes, at 54 Groots *per* Cruſadoe.

2654 Cruſadoes
54 Groots

10616
13270

Anſ. Florins 9580--16 Groots
18 Stivers.

Upon Antwerp

PORTUGAL *upon* ANTWERP.

Lisbon draws upon *Antwerp* for 1947 Cruſadoes of 400 Rees, at 51 Groots *per* Cruſadoe.

Multiply 1947 Cruſadoes
by 51 Groots, Price of the (Exchange.

1947
9735

and the Prod. being 99297 Groots.

Divide by 12, 20, or 240, the Number of Groots in a Pound *Flem.* you'll have 413: 14:9.

Upon Hamburgh.

PORTUGAL *upon* HAMBURGH.

Lisbon negociates 2713 Cruſadoes with *Hamburgh*, at 52 Groots *per* Cruſadoe.

2713
52

5426
13565

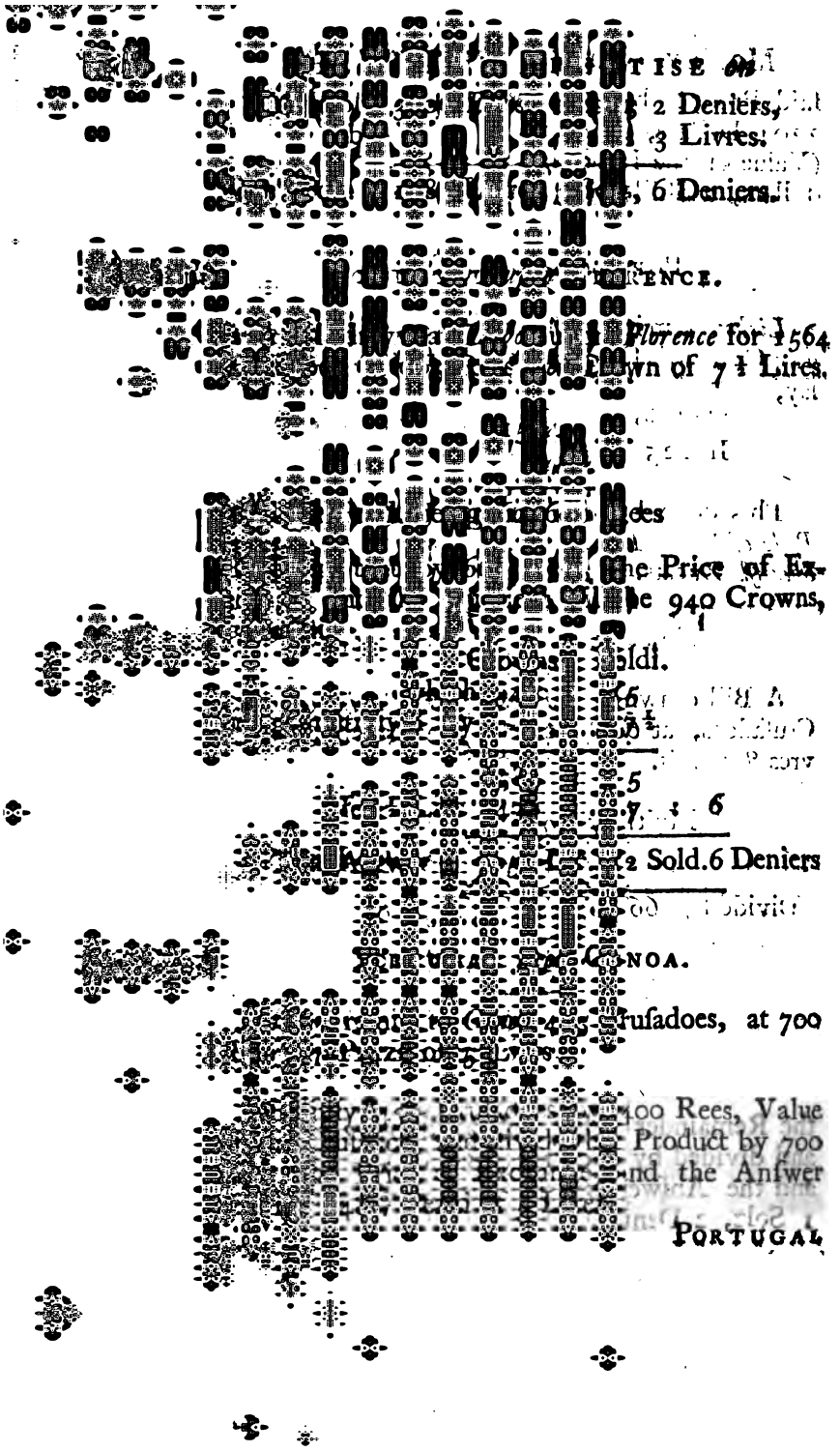
32) 141076(4408
130

276
20

Dividing the Product of the Cruſadoes multiply'd by the Price of Exchange, by 32, gives 4408 Marks, 10 Stivers *Lubs*— and dividing the ſaid

Upon Spain.

Upon France.



[illegible] TISE on

[illegible] 2 Deniers,

[illegible] 3 Livres.

[illegible], 6 Deniers.

[illegible] RENCE.

[illegible] *Florence* for 1564

[illegible] wn of 7 ½ Lires.

[illegible] ees

[illegible] he Price of Ex-

[illegible] e 940 Crowns,

[illegible] oldi.

[illegible] 6

[illegible] 5

[illegible] 7 : 6

[illegible] 2 Sold. 6 Deniers

[illegible] NOA.

[illegible] rusadoes, at 700

[illegible] 400 Rees, Value

[illegible] Product by 700

[illegible] nd the Answer

PORTUGAL

PORTUGAL *upon* LEGHORN. *Upon* Leghorn

Lisbon remits to *Leghorn* 750 Cruſadoes, at 675 Rees *per* Pezzo of 6 Lires.

Multiply 750 Cruſadoes
by 400 Rees

And the Prod. being 300000 Rees

dividing that Product by 675 Rees, the Anſwer will be 444 Pezzi, 8 Soldi, 10 Deniers, which multiplied by 6 Lir. Value of 1 Pezzo

will make 2666 Lires, 13 Soldi.

Of the MONEY *and* EXCHANGE *of* VENICE.

VENICE is a very conſiderable Republick in *Italy*, where it has now ſubſiſted above 1250 Years; and having always look'd upon Trade to be the Baſis of its Grandeur, not any Thing has been omitted, that may tend to the Advancement and Encouragement of it. *Of the Money and Exchange of* Venice.

There are two Banks in *Venice*, in one, Payments are made in *Current* Money, and in the other, only in *Bank* Money; between which, as has been before ſaid, there is 20 *per Cent.* Difference, *Of the Banks of* Venice.

ference.--- The Method of reducing current Money to Bank, and Bank to Current, you have in *Page* 92.

The latter of these Banks is one of the most considerable in *Europe*, having a Fund of several Millions of Ducats, deposited by the Subjects into the Hands of the Republick, who are Security for the same, and pay the Salaries of all the Book-keepers, Cashiers, and other Officers, and are responsible for their Administration, being oblig'd to make good any Money that may be embezzel'd by the Mismanagement or Dishonesty of any of the Officers.

The Bank is shut up four Times in a Year; on the 20th of *March*, the 20th of *June*, the 20th of *September*, and the 20th of *December*; and remains 20 Days shut every Time; during which, Merchants may negotiate, and dispose of Sums in Bank upon the *Exchange*, as at other Times. It is likewise shut up for 8 or 10 Days at *Shrove-tide* and *Passion-Sunday*; and every *Friday* to ballance the Books, except there be a Holiday in the Week.

The Value of Bills of Exchange drawn upon foreign Places, and for Fairs, are generally paid in Bank-Money.

No endorsed Bills of Exchange can be paid in Bank, but the Person in whose Favour a Bill is drawn upon the Bank of *Venice*, must send his Correspondent a Procuration to receive the Money for him, or else must get the Bills drawn in his Correspondent's Name.

Bills of Exchange not to be protested during the Bank's being shut, nor till 6 Days after it is open.

Bills of Exchange, payable in Bank, are not to be protested while the Bank is shut, nor 'till the 6th Day after it is opened.

The surest Way to prevent the Loss of Time, Damages in returning, &c. is, to let the Bills be drawn payable to such Persons you intend to send them to.

For

For dating Bills of Exchange, and Letters missive, the Year does not begin till the First of *March*. *Beginning of the Year.*

The real Species of VENICE, is,

Current.

Pistoles of *Venice*, *Florence*, *Spain*, or *Louisd'ors*, are worth	29 Lires.
A Pistole of *Italy*, *Genoa*, *Turin*, *Milan*, *Parma*, *Mantua*, *Modena*, and *Geneva* - - -	28 Lires.
A Sequin - - - - - - - - -	17 Lires.
The Ducat of Gold, or *Hungarian* Ducat - - - - - - - - -	16 Lires.
A Silver Crown - -	9 Lires, 12 Soldi.
The Ducatoon - - - - - -	8 ½ Lires.
A Silver Ducat - - -	6 Lires, 4 Soldi.
A *Philip* of *Milan* - -	8 Lires, 10 Soldi.
A Teston - - - - -	2 Lires, 14 Soldi.
A Jule, or ½ of a Teston - -	18 Soldi.
A Lire - - - - - - - - -	20 Soldi.
A Soldo - - - - - - - - -	12 Pichioli.
A Gross, 2 Soldi, 8 Pichioli, or 32 Pichioli.	

This last Sort of Money is what they generally make use of, in buying and selling Goods or Merchandize.

The current Prices of the Exchange of VENICE, which gives the certain for the uncertain upon the following Places, *viz.*

Upon
- *London*, 1 Ducat *Banco*, for 55 to 65 *d.* Sterling.
- *Amsterdam*, *Antwerp*, and *Hamburgh*, 1 Ducat *Banco*, for 88 to 100 Groots.
- *Madrid* and all *Spain*, 1 Ducat *Banco*, for 360 to 390 Marvedies.

Upon
- *Rome*, 100 Ducats *Banco*, for 50 to 80 Crowns of Gold.
- *Naples*, 100 Ducats ditto, for 90 to 100 Ducats of 10 Carlins.
- *Florence*, 100 Ducats ditto, for 70 to 80 Crowns of 7 ½ Lires.
- *Leghorn*, 100 Ducats ditto, for 94 to 100 Pezzi of 6 Lires
- *Lucca*, 100 Ducats ditto, for 85 to 90 Crowns of 7 ½ Lires.
- *Frankfort*, 100 Ducats ditto, for 120 to 126 Florins of 60 Cruitzers.
- *Nuremburgh*, 100 Ducats ditto, for 140 to 150 Florins of 60 Cruitzers.
- St. *Gall*, 100 Ducats ditto, for 150 to 170 Florins of 60 Cruitzers.

VENICE gives the uncertain for the certain upon the following Places, *viz.*

Upon
- *Paris* and all *France*, 80 to 90 Ducats *Banco*, for 100 *Ecu's* of 60 Solz *Tournois*.
- *Novi*, 176 to 186 Ducats *Banco*, for 100 Crowns of *Novi*.
- *Genoa*, 100 to 124 Soldi *Banco*, for 1 Crown of 4 Lires.
- *Milan*, 160 to 190 Soldi *Banco*, for 1 Ducat of 5 Lires, 15 Soldi, or 115 Soldi.

N. B. Having already given Variety of ſingle Operations in Exchange between *England*, *Holland*, *France*, *Hamburgh*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, and moſt other trading Parts of the World, I think it needleſs to offer any more, becauſe the Rules before laid down, are ſufficient to work any Thing in Exchange.

Of

Of the MONEY *and* EXCHANGE *of*

ANCONA.

Of the Money and Exchange of Ancona.

ANCONA, which is the Capital of the March of *Ancona*, ſituated near the Gulph of *Venice*, was firſt built by the Inhabitants of *Syracuſa*, for a Shelter from the Cruelty of *Denis*, the Tyrant: It's Scituation, Fortreſſes, Riches, the Number of its Inhabitants, and their Bigottry and Superſtition have procur'd it the Name of little *Rome*; and its commodious Haven, renders it as conſiderable a Town as any in *Italy*.

The Species current in Ancona.

The SPECIES current in ANCONA is,

The *Spaniſh* Piſtole,	is valu'd at	31 Jules.
The *Italian* Piſtole,		30
The new Sequin,		19
The old Sequin,		18
The Hongre,		17
The *Pope*'s Crown, or *Roman* Crown,		10
The Teſton,		3

The Jule, is 10 Bayocks.

Note, The Hongres frequently paſs at 17 ¼ and 17 ½ Jules, when there is a great Demand for 'em, for the *Levant*.

The current Prices of the Exchange.

The *Current Prices* of the *Exchange.*

ANCONA exchanges with

Venice, 85 to 95 Crowns of 10 Jules, for 100 Ducats *Banco.*

Florence, 100 to 115 ditto, for 100 Crowns of 7 ½ Lires.

Rome, 98 to 103 ditto, for 100 ditto of 10 Jules at *Rome.*

Novi, 152 to 160 ditto, for 100 ditto Mark of that Place.

Bologne, 95 to 100 ditto, for 100 ditto of 100 Soldi of *Bologne.*

Of the MONEY *and* EXCHANGE *of*

FLORENCE.

Of the Money and Exchange of Florence.

FLORENCE, is the Capital of *Tuscany*, and Residence of the Great Duke of that Name, scituated upon the River *Arnæ*, by which it is divided into two unequal Parts, which are again rejoined by four large Stone Bridges: This Town is look'd upon as one of the largest in *Italy*, it being above 6 Miles in Compass, and containing above 100000 Souls. The Neatness of its Streets finely pav'd with broad Stones, its magnificent Churches, its stately Palaces, and pleasant Houses, have justly procur'd it the Epithet of, The *Beautiful* FLORENCE.

The

The Nobility do not think it a leſſening to their Quality to employ themſelves in Commerce, and the Grand Duke himſelf (the better to encourage it) profeſſing himſelf a Merchant, many of the Quality imitate his Example.

The real Species of FLORENCE or TUSCANY, is, *The real Species of* Tuſcany.

A Piſtole of *Florence* is valued at 20 Lires, or 30 Jules; but Merchants make it paſs for 21 Lires, or 31 ½ Jules.
The Ducat, Crown, or Pezzo, of *Florence*, paſſes for 7 Lires.
The *Spaniſh* Pezzo of 5 Lires, 15 Soldi, paſſes current among the Merchants but for 6 Lires.
The Teſton of 2 Lires, or 3 Jules.
The Jule of 8 Grains, or 40 Quatrins.
The Quilo of 1⅔ Soldi, 4 Deniers.
The Grace 1 ⅔ Soldi, or 5 Quatrins.
12 Graces make 20 Soldi.
A *Black Quatrin* is 1 double.

The two latter Sorts of Money being of a mix'd coarſe Metal, are moſtly given to Shop-keepers in Payment for Goods bought of 'em.

The current Prices of the Exchange of *Florence*, giving the certain for the uncertain Price of the Exchange upon the following Places. *The current Prices of the Exchange.*

Upon
- *London* and all *England*, 1 Crown of 7 ½ Lires for 55 to 75 *d. Sterl.*
- *Madrid* and all *Spain*, 1 ditto for 400 to 430 Marvedies.
- *Lisbon* and all *Portugal*, 1 ditto for 600 to 750 Rees.
- *Milan*, 1 ditto for 100 to 130 *Imperial* Soldi.

Upon

Upon { *Palermo* and *Meſſina*, 1 ditto for 20 to 30 Carlins.
Rome, 100 ditto for 75 to 90 *Roman* Crowns.
Naples, 100 ditto for 120 to 130 Ducats.
Lucca, 100 ditto for 100 to 110 Crowns of 7 ½ Lires.

FLORENCE gives the uncertain for the certain upon the following Places.

Upon { *Paris* and all *France*, 70 to 90 Crowns of 7 ½ Lires for 100 *Ecu's* of 60 Solz *Tournois*.
Novi, 120 to 140 ditto for 100 Crowns Mark.
Venice, 70 to 80 ditto for 100 Ducats *Banco*.
Leghorn, 115 to 120 Soldi of *Florence*, for 1 Pezzo of 6 Lires of *Leghorn*.

FLORENCE exchanges with *Amſterdam*, *Antwerp*, and *Genoa*, in the ſame Manner as *Leghorn* does with the ſaid Places.

Of the MONEY *and* EXCHANGE *of*

LEGHORN.

Of the Money and Exchange of Leghorn.

LEGHORN is a new and ſpacious Town in *Tuſcany*, ſcituated within 5 Leagues of *Florence*, and there all Ships going to the *Levant* generally anchor, either to take in Refreſhments, or Pieces of Eight, which

which pass better than any other Money in *Persia*, and for which, they frequently give at *Leghorn* 2 *d.* or 3 *d.* more than their real Value.

The Money of *Leghorn* being the same with that of *Florence*, I shall proceed to give an Account of

The current Prices of the Exchange.

The current Prices of the Exchange of LEGHORN, giving the certain for the uncertain upon the following Places.

Upon
- *London*, 1 Pezzo for 50 to 70 *d. Sterling*.
- *Amsterdam*, 1 ditto for 90 to 100 Groots.
- *Paris* and all *France*, 1 ditto for 70 to 80 Solz *Tournois*, or 70 to 90 Pezzi for 100 *Ecu's*.
- *Portugal*, 1 Pezzo for 650 to 750 Rees.
- *Florence*, 1 ditto for 115 to 120 Soldi.
- *Genoa*, 1 ditto for 100 to 105 Soldi.
- *Geneva*, 100 ditto for 100 to 105 Crowns of *Geneva*.
- *Naples*, 100 ditto for 112 to 115 Ducats of 5 Tarins.
- *Rome*, 100 ditto for 80 to 90 Gold Crowns.

LEGHORN gives the uncertain for the certain Price of Exchange.

Upon
- *Venice*, 94 to 100 Pezzi, for 100 Ducats *Banca*.
- *Novi*, 180 to 190 ditto for 100 Crowns Mark.

LEGHORN exchanges with *Hamburgh*, *Spain*, and *Marseilles*, the same Way as *Florence* does with the same Places, giving so much *per Cent.* Profit or Loss, according to the Demands, or Occurrences in Trade.

Of

Of the MONEY *and* EXCHANGE *of*

LUCCA.

Of the Money and Exchange of Lucca.

LUCCA is a little Republick in *Tuscany*, where the ſame Money is current, as at *Florence* and *Leghorn*.

The current Price of the Exchange.

The current Prices of the Exchange of *Lucca*, giving the certain for the uncertain.

Upon *Bologne*, 1 Crown of 7 ½ Lires for 100 to 110 Soldi of *Bologne*.

And LUCCA gives the uncertain for the certain.

Upon
- *Paris*, 50 to 80 Crowns of 7 ½ Lires for 100 *Ecu's Tournois*.
- *Florence*, 100 to 110 ditto for 100 Crowns of *Florence*.
- *Novi*, 145 to 160 ditto for 100 Crowns Mark.
- *Rome*, 90 to 95 ditto for 100 Crowns of Gold.
- *Venice*, 80 to 90 ditto for 100 Ducats *Banco*.

LUCCA exchanges with ſeveral other Places as *Florence* and *Leghorn* do, to which, for Brevity ſake, I refer the Reader.

Of

Of the MONEY *and* EXCHANGE *of*

GENOA.

GENOA is, next to *Venice*, the moſt conſiderable for Commerce and Riches in the *Mediterranean*. *Of the Money and Exchange of* Genoa.

The *Species* of GENOA, is,

The Piſtole of 18 Lires.
The Crown Mark of Gold, or ½ Piſtole, 9 Lires.
The Croiſade, — 7 Lires, 10 Soldi.
The Pezzo, or Piece of Eight, --- 5 Lires.
The Teſton, — 1 Lire, 12 Soldi.
The Lire, — 20 Soldi.
The Soldo, — 6 Doubles, or 12 Deniers.

The Money of Exchange. *Of the Money of Exchange.*

The imaginary Crown of — 4 Lires,
The Crown Mark of Gold, or ½ Piſtole, 9 Lires.
The Croiſade of — Lires, 10 Soldi.
The Pezzo, or Piece of Eight of 5 Lires.

The current Prices of the Exchange of *Genoa*, giving the certain for the uncertain, *The current Prices of Exchange.*

Upon { *London*, the Pezzo of 5 Lires, for 46 to 64 *d. Sterl.*
Amſterdam, 1 Pezzo, for 90 to 100 Groots.
Madrid, 1 Pezzo, for 400 to 430 Marvedies.

Upon { *Lisbon*, 1 ditto, for 600 to 750 Rees.
Geneva, 100 ditto, for 102 to 105 Crowns.
Venice, 1 Crown of 4 Lires, for 100 to 124 Soldi.
Milan, 1 ditto, for 80 to 100 *Imperial* Soldi.

GENOA gives ſometimes the certain, and ſometimes the uncertain Price of Exchange,

Upon { *Paris*, either the Pezzo, for 70 to 85 Solz, or 80 to 100 Soldi, for 1 Crown of 60 Solz *Tournois*.
Rome, 115 to 125 Soldi, for one *Roman* Crown.
Novi, 120 to 125 Pezzi, for 100 Crowns Mark.
Leghorn, 100 to 105 Soldi of *Genoa*, for 1 Pezzo of 6 Lires.
Naples, 70 to 90 Soldi, for the Pezzo of 9 Carlins.

Of the MONEY *and* EXCHANGE *of*

NOVI.

Of the Money and Exchange of Novi.

NOVI is a Town ſcituated upon the Confines of *Lombardy* in the *Genoeſe*, to which Place the Bankers of *Italy* and *Lyons* frequently reſort to clear and ballance their Accompts, and is not ſo conſiderable for any Thing elſe as for Exchange, for which it is in a manner, the common Fair of all *Italy* and the South of *France*.

There

There are four Annual Fairs kept in this Place every Year, ſuch as were formerly held at *Beſançon* and *Plaiſance*, but long ſince aboliſh'd.

The firſt, call'd *Candlemas Fair*, begins the firſt of *February*.

The ſecond, call'd *Eaſter Fair*, begins the ſecond of *May*.

The third, call'd the *Fair* of *Auguſt*, begins the firſt of that Month. And

The fourth, call'd *Saints Fair*, begins the ſecond of *November*.

Every Fair commonly laſts eight Days, but are ſometimes prolonged, when the Affairs of Exchange require it.

The Money here is the ſame with that of *Genoa*, and Merchants Books are kept in the ſame Money.

The current Prices of the Exchange of *Novi*, giving the certain for the uncertain, *The current Prices of the Exchange.*

Upon
- *Madrid* and all *Spain*, 1 Crown Mark, for 500 to 600 Marvedies.
- *Milan*, 1 Crown ditto, for 120 to 200 *Imperial* Soldi.
- *Palermo* and *Meſſina*, 1 Crown ditto, for 15 to 30 Carlins.
- *Paris* and all *France*, 100 Crowns ditto, for 180 to 190 Crowns *Tournois*.
- *Rome*, 100 Crowns ditto, for 98 to 104 *Roman* Crowns.
- *Venice*, 100 Crowns ditto, for 180 to 190 Ducats *Banco*.
- *Florence*, 100 Crowns ditto, for 100 to 104 Crowns of 7 ½ Lires.
- *Leghorn*, 100 Crowns ditto, for 180 to 190 Pezzi of 6 Lires.
- *Genoa*, 100 Crowns ditto, for 120 to 124 Pezzi.

Upon { *Lucca*, 100 Crowns ditto, for 140 to 160 Crowns of 7 ½ Lires.
Naples, 100 Crowns ditto, for 140 to 160 Ducats of 5 Tarins.
Bologne, 100 Crowns ditto, for 160 to 170 Crowns of 85 Soldi.
Bergam, 100 Crowns ditto, for 250 to 280 Crowns of 7 Lires.
Ancona, 100 Crowns ditto, for 150 to 160 Crowns of 7 ½ Lires.

Of the MONEY *and* EXCHANGE *of*

M I L A N.

Of Milan.

MILAN, the capital City of the Dutchy of that Name, is esteem'd very considerable in Commerce.

The Species of Milan.

The *Species* of MILAN, is,

The *Italian* Piſtole of 22 ½ to 23 Lires.
The *Spaniſh* Piſtole of 19 to 21 Lires.
The Ducatoon of *Milan* and *Savoy* of 6 Lires 15 Soldi.
The *Spaniſh Philip*, or Ducat, of 6 *Imperial* Lires.
The Crown, or Pezzo, of 5 Lires, 17 Soldi.
The Lire of 20 Soldi.
The Soldo of 12 Deniers.

The Money of Exchange in MILAN is,

The Money of Exchange.

The Piſtole of Exchange of 17 ¼ Lires, or 17 Lires, 5 Soldi.

The

The Ducat of Exchange of 5 Lires, 15 Soldi.
The Pezzo, or Crown of Exchange of 5 Lires, 17 Soldi,
The Soldo of 12 Deniers.

The current Prices of the Exchange of *Milan*, giving the certain for the uncertain. *Current Prices of Exchange.*

Upon
- *London*, and all *England*, 1 Ducat of 5 Lires, 15 Soldi, for 55 to 70 *d. Sterl.*
- *Madrid*, and all *Spain*, 1 Ducat ditto, for 420 to 450 Marvedies.
- *Venice*, 1 Ducat ditto, for 160 to 190 *Venetian* Soldi.
- *Rome*, 100 Ducats ditto, for 80 to 90 *Roman* Crowns.

MILAN gives the uncertain for the certain Price of Exchange.

Upon
- *Paris*, and all *France*, 90 to 115 *Imperial* Soldi of *Milan*, for the *French* Crown of 60 Solz *Tournois*.
- *Florence*, 100 to 130 Soldi ditto, for 1 Crown of 7 ½ Lires of *Florence*.
- *Genoa*, 80 to 100 Soldi ditto, for 1 Crown of 96 Soldi of *Genoa*.
- *Novi*, 150 to 180 Soldi ditto, for 1 Crown Mark of *Novi*.

Of

Of the MONEY *and* EXCHANGE *of*

BOLOGNE.

Of Bologne.

BOLOGNE is a very conſiderable City in *Italy*, belonging to the Pope, being the Metropolitan of the *Bologneſe*: It is alſo an Archbiſhoprick, and the principal Univerſity of *Italy*: It is very populous, and ſituated upon the River *Apoſa*, 170 Miles North-Weſt of *Rome*.

Books and Accompts are kept in Lires, Soldi, and Quatrins, and are thus underſtood,

1 Lire } makes { 20 Soldi,
1 Soldo } { 5 Quatrins.

The Species of Bologne.

The *Species* of BOLOGNE is,

The *Spaniſh* Piſtole of 15 ½ Lires, or 310 Soldi of *Bologne*.
The *Italian* Piſtole of 15 Lires, or 300 Soldi, of *Bologne*.
The Sequin of *Venice* of 9 Lires.
The Honger of Gold of 8 Lires, 10 Soldi.
The Silver Crown of *Genoa*, of 6 Lires, 4 Soldi.
The Ducatoon of *Milan* of 5 Lires, 2 Soldi.
The *Roman* Crown of 5 Lires, or 100 Soldi.
The *Spaniſh* Pezzo, of 4 Lires, 5 Soldi.
The Teſton, of 1 Lire, 10 Soldi.
The Jule of 10 Quatrins.
The Soldo of 6 Quatrins.
The Bayock the ſame.

The

The Money of *Exchange* is, *Of the Money of Exchange.*

The Pezzo of 85 Soldi of *Bologne.*

The current Prices of the Exchange of *Bologne*, giving the certain for the uncertain. *The current Price of Exchange.*

Upon *Venice*, 1 Crown of 85 Soldi of *Bologne*, for 125 to 130 Soldi of *Venice*, *Banco.*

Bologne gives the uncertain for the certain Price of Exchange.

Paris, and all *France*, 70 to 80 Soldi of *Bologne*, for the Crown of 60 Solz *Tournois.*
Rome, 95 to 100 Soldi, ditto, for the Crown of 10 Jules.
Naples, 90 to 100 Soldi, ditto, for the Ducat of 10 Carlins.
Novi, 170 to 180 Crowns of 85 Soldi of *Bologne*, for 100 Crowns Mark of *Novi.*
Florence, 100 to 105 Soldi, for the Ducat of 7 Lires.
Lucca, 100 to 110 Soldi, ditto, for the Crown of 7 ½ Lires.

Of the MONEY *and* EXCHANGE *of*

NAPLES.

NAPLES is a conſiderable City, the *Metropolis* of the Kingdom of that Name; ſcituated in *Italy*, and is now under the Government of a King. *Of Naples.*

The

The Species of Naples.

The current Species of *Naples*, is,

The *Spaniſh* Piſtole, or Doppia, of 33
The *Italian* Piſtole, of 30 —
The Sequins of all Sorts, of 18 —
The Crown of Gold of *Naples*, of 13
The Ducat of Gold, of 12 —
The current Crown, of 11 —
The current Ducat, of 10 —
The *Spaniſh* Pezzo, or Piece of Eight, of 9
The Tarin of 2 — —
} Carlins.

The Carlin being 10 Grains.
One Grain being three Quatrins.

In all Bargains they ſpeak of *Carlins*, as we do in *England* of Pounds.

But Accompts and Books are kept in Ducats, Tarins, and Grains, and are thus underſtood;

1 Ducat } makes { 5 Tarins.
1 Tarin } { 2 Grains.

The current Price of Exchange.

The current Price of the Exchange of *Naples*, giving the certain for the uncertain.

Upon { *Madrid*, and all *Spain*, the Ducat of 10 Carlins, for 380 to 400 Marvedies
Genoa, the Pezzo of 9 Carlins, for 60 to 90 Soldi.
Palermo, the Ducat of 10 Carlins, for 140 to 170 Ponti.

Naples gives the uncertain for the certain Price of Exchange.

Upon { *Paris*, and all *France*, 90 to 120 Ducats of 10 Carlins, for the Crown *Tournois*.
Rome, 120 to 124 ſaid Ducats, for 100 *Roman* Crowns.

Venice,

Upon { *Venice*, 90 to 100 ſaid Ducats, for 100 Ducats in *Venice Banco*.
Florence, 115 to 130 Ducats ditto, for 100 Crowns of 7 ½ Lires.
Leghorn, 112 to 115 Ducats ditto, for 100 Pezzi of 6 Lires.
Novi, 140 to 160 Ducats ditto, for 100 Crowns Mark.

Of the ISLANDS *of*

SICILY *and* MALTA.

And firſt, of

PALERMO *and* MESSINA.

PALERMO and *MESSINA*, are two conſiderable Towns in the Iſland of *Sicily*, and very much noted for their Commerce.

The Money of theſe Places is,

The Money of Palermo *and* Meſſina.

The Ducat of 13 - - - - - - }
The current Crown of 12 - - }
The *Spaniſh* Pezzo of 11 - - - } Tarins.
The current Pezzo of *Sicily* of 10 }
The Florin of 6 - - - - - - }
The Tarin of 2 Carlins.
The Carlin of 10 Grains.
The Grain of 6 Pichioli.
The Ponti of 8 Pichioli.

The Ounce of 30 Tarins, or 60 Carlins, or 600 Grains, which Ounce is imaginary.

Books and Accompts are kept in Ounces, Tarins, Grains, and Pichioli, and are thus underſtood.

1 Ounce	makes	30 Tarins.
1 Tarin		20 Grains.
1 Grain		6 Pichioli.

So that their Money is caſt up by, 6, 20, and 30.

The current Price of Exchange.

The current Price of the Exchange of PALERMO and MESSINA, giving the certain for the uncertain.

Upon *Madrid*, and all *Spain*, the Florin of 6 Tarins for 230 to 250 Marvedies.

And the uncertain, for the certain.

Florence, 20 to 30 Carlins for the Crown of 7 ¼ Lires of *Florence*.

Novi, 15 to 25 Carlins, for the Crown Mark of that Place.

Naples, 160 to 170 Ponti, for the Ducat of 5 Tarins.

Note, PALERMO and MESSINA exchange with one another at ſo much *per Cent.* Profit or Loſs, according to the Courſe of Exchange; and the *Sicilians* in general, ſometimes exchange with *London*, *Antwerp*, *Venice*, and *Lyons*, by giving their Ducats of 13 Tarins, or their current Crowns of 12 Tarins, for any Quantity of the Money of theſe Places, according to the Courſe of Exchange.

Of

Of the MONEY *of the* Iſland *of*

MALTA.

MALTA, a little Iſland in the *Mediterranean*, ſcituated within 6 Leagues of *Sicily*, was anciently known by the Name of MELITA, and (amongſt other Things) famous for the Arrival of the Apoſtle *Paul* and his Company there, after the Shipwreck they ſuffered in their Voyage to *Rome*. *Of* Malta.

There are two pretty Towns in this little *Iſland*, *viz.* that call'd the *Old Town*, or *Civita Vecchia*, and that which bears the Name of *Malta*.

They make uſe of two Sorts of Money; the one of Silver, and the other of Braſs; which latter they call *current Money*: And when they make any Bargain, they always expreſs the Sort of Money, in which they are to pay the Value of any Thing they buy; the ſilver Money being 50 *per Cent.* better than the Braſs. *Of the Money of* Malta.

The SPECIES current there, is,

The *Italian* Piſtole of 58 - - -
The Sequin, or Ducat, of 32 - - } Tarins.
The Pezzo, or Piece of Eight, of 16 }
The Deci Tarini of 10 - - - -

The Tarin, The Carlin, The Grain, } makes { 2 Carlins. 10 Grains. 6 Pichioli.

OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Of Conſtantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE is one of the greateſt Cities in *Europe*, and the Reſidence of the *Grand Signior*, and Seat of the *Ottoman*, as it formerly was of the *Chriſtian Eaſtern* Empire.

The *Turkiſh* Money of CONSTANTINOPLE is,

Turkiſh Money current at Conſtantinople.

The Sequins of Gold, or Cheriffins of 243 Aſpers.
The Medius of 3 Aſpers.
The Aſper, worth an Halfpenny.

The Foreign Money current there, is,

Foreign Money current at Conſtantinople.

The *Venetian* Sequin, worth about 280
The Hongre, 245 to 250 - - - -
The Pezzo of full Weight, is worth 108 to 110, and paſſes in Exchange for Goods for 118 to 120 - - -
The Caragrough (a *German* Piece, worth in *England* 4 *s.* 6 *d.*) 120 - - -
The Dollars of *Inſpruck*, and ſeveral others, 115 - - - - - - - - -
The *French* Crown current at about 80
The Aſſelany 80 - - - - - - - -
The Iſelot, a *German* Piece, 78 to 80
The Turk, a Piece of *Lorain*, 38 to 40
The Abraſs, a *Poliſh* Piece, 28 to 30

} Aſpers.

OF

OF

SMYRNA.

SMYRNA, an ancient City of *Ionia*, in the *Leſſer Aſia*, where, one of the ſeven famous Churches ſpoken of in the *Revelation*, is now miſerably degenerated into the Seat of a *Turkiſh Sangiack*: It is ſituated upon the River *Mele*, with a pretty good Haven upon the Gulph of the *Archipelago*, which makes it much frequented by *European* Merchants. *Of* Smyrna.

The current Money of *Smyrna*, is,

The Aſſelany of 80 Aſpers. — A Piece of Gold, call'd a Scheriff, worth 2 ½ Pezzi, — and ſeveral Sorts of Foreign Money paſs there by Weight, and no otherways. *The current Money of* Smyrna.

OF

ALEPPO.

ALEPPO, ſituated between *Alexandretta*, or *Scanderoon*, and the *Euphrates*, is very conſiderable for its Trade. *Of* Aleppo.

The principal current Piece of Money uſual in *Aleppo*, is a Sort of Pezzo, much like

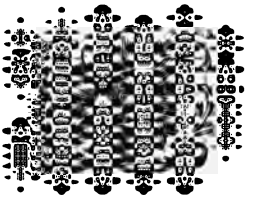
like the Aſſelany of *Conſtantinople*, and is worth 80 Aſpers; but other Foreign Money paſſes there by Weight, in buying and ſelling Goods.

OF ALEXANDRETTA OR SCANDEROON.

Of Scanderoon.

SCANDEROON, (moſtly known by that Name) is ſcituated in *Syria*, at the Extremity of the *Mediterranean* Sea, and is conſiderable for nothing, ſo much as its being the neareſt Port to *Aleppo*; which, next to *Smyrna*, carries on the greateſt Trade of any Sea-Port in the *Ottoman* Empire; and there not being Water for Ships to go up to *Aleppo*, Goods are unloaded at *Scanderoon*, and ſent to *Aleppo* in ſmall Boats and Lighters, which bring back the Returns to be ſhipp'd off at *Scanderoon*, which is 25 Leagues diſtant from *Aleppo*.

The Money current at *Scanderoon*, is the ſame with that of *Aleppo*.

OF

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